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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XII. NO. 17.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## WEAVERS' BRAVE FIGHT.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY  
SEEKS TO PROLONG BATTLE A  
FEW WEEKS MORE.

Call for Funds to Assist in the Battle  
That Has Already Lasted 26 Weeks.  
Most Magnificent Fight Ever Waged  
in Textile Trade—Urgent Appeal  
from the Field of Action.

Members of the Alliance and Party  
are aware that the weavers in the Al-  
liance have been fighting during the  
past six months one of the greatest  
fights that has ever occurred on the  
trades union field.

Articles that have appeared regu-  
larly in the columns of the DAILY  
PEOPLE show that no union has  
ever had more to contend with. The  
church, the courts, the police, Pink-  
ertons, the militia, have all been  
called in to break the strike. They  
have ignominiously failed. Scab  
furnishers have been given thousands  
of dollars to procure help. They, too,  
have failed.

But the men who have been fight-  
ing are members of the working class,  
and, as such, have but few resources.  
They find it necessary now, after all  
these months, to make a specially  
urgent call for funds. The Woollen  
Trust has cursed the Socialists for  
the fight they have put up against  
the wrongs to which the men and  
women in the mills were subjected.  
The trust has millions of dollars be-  
hind it. The weavers have only the  
S. T. and L. A. and the S. L. P., but  
with their support, if given gener-  
ously and given at once, will more  
than overcome the money of the  
trust. The fight has been on so long  
that it cannot risk more money. It  
hopes that another few weeks will  
break the strikers.

Prove that the Alliance and Party  
can stand by their locals! Rally to  
their support, and rally at once.

The following letter shows the  
necessity there is for prompt action:  
New York, July 20, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of all  
Local Alliances of the Socialist  
Trade and Labor Alliance, Sec-  
tions of the S. L. P., and Sympa-  
thizers:

Comrades—The strike of the  
woollen weavers against the intro-  
duction of the two-loom system by  
the American Woollen Company has  
now been on for twenty-six weeks,  
and during that time there have been  
only 185 desertions from their ranks  
of 4,000. This will give you an idea  
of the splendid fight now being car-  
ried on by our comrades in the weav-  
ing industry, and in order to carry  
this fight to an ultimate victory we  
again appeal to you for funds for  
the strikers. No doubt, all of our  
members have followed up the ac-  
counts of this strike which have ap-  
peared in the different issues of the  
DAILY PEOPLE, and it is readily  
understood that the American Woollen  
Company cannot hold out much  
longer, unless they wish to go out of  
business.

To-day the woollen market should  
open up with their samples, but the  
Woollen Company, owing to the  
strike on their hands, is unable to  
furnish the samples for the market,  
and have notified the dealers that  
they will not be ready for one month  
longer. They think that if they can  
hold out for this length of time they  
will be able to break the ranks of the  
strikers, as they do not think it pos-  
sible that the strikers can hold out  
for that much longer. Now, com-  
rades, our members in the weaving  
industry have made a long and ex-  
cellent fight against the American  
Woollen Company, and it is up to  
you to help them to bring this fight  
to a successful end by assisting them  
financially, thus helping to place  
them in a position to fool the Amer-  
ican Woollen Company by being  
able to hold out until the middle of  
next month. If this can be done, our  
comrades in Rhode Island feel sure  
of victory; but for them to be able  
to do this each Local Alliance of the  
S. T. and L. A. should AT ONCE  
send on whatever financial support  
they feel that they can contribute  
towards this cause; remember com-  
rades, that a dollar NOW is worth

fifty a month from now, as there are  
some cases among the weavers which  
call for financial assistance at once.

In conclusion, the General Execu-  
tive Board instructs me to say that  
they hope each Local Alliance will  
do its utmost in this matter; but  
whatever you are able to do to assist  
our comrades in the weaving indus-  
try, do it NOW. Send all donations to  
the treasurer of the strike, Mi-  
chael Clabby, 1855 Westminster  
Street, Providence, R. I.

For the General Executive Board,  
William L. Brower,  
General Secretary.

### TRUE TRADES-UNIONISM.

An Address Issued to Scottish Masons  
by One of Their Members.

We extract the following from an ad-  
dress issued to the members of the  
United Operative Masons of Scotland  
on the occasion of the last annual elec-  
tion of travelling delegates:

Brethren, I am convinced that the  
trade union which can do good to the  
working men must be a trade union  
which has a central characteristic. It  
must recognize the class struggle be-  
tween the capitalist class and the work-  
ing class. The trade union that does not  
recognize that much, will find itself ar-  
rayed against the working men of differ-  
ent trades and sometimes of their own  
trade according to the temporary inter-  
ests of their employers. A working  
men's organization that is not class-con-  
scious, a working men's organization  
that imagines that the interests of the  
employing class and the interest of the  
working class are one and the same, such  
an organization and such workers are  
simply appendages of the capitalist class  
and will be drawn into the vortex of  
competing capitalist conflicts. In short,  
we must organize not only for the im-  
mediate benefits, but for the final over-  
throw of wage-slavery and abolition of  
poverty. Organization for immediate  
benefits will become increasingly difficult  
with the concentration of capital and  
the growth of the trust system. Already  
the House of Lords in their recent in-  
terpretation of the Trade Union laws have  
dealt a severe blow at trade unionism,  
and the capitalist class intends to go a  
step further. In the coming session of  
Parliament they will demand a royal com-  
mission on trade unionism and its rela-  
tion to industry. The capitalist class hav-  
ing control of the legislature this can  
only result in a further limitation of the  
action of trade unions. The continuous  
battle with that class for better  
conditions, now gaining, now losing, with  
every vicissitude of trade, will tend to  
dispirit the men unless bound together  
with a solidarity born of higher ideals.  
For the strengthening of our union much  
will have to be done. Educative work  
is required. Our returns must be made  
a magazine for the discussion of labor  
questions as well as business journal,  
and in this way interest the members.  
I believe that the time is now more than  
ripe for Trade Federation. I am cer-  
tain the Masons as a body are in favor  
of this and would give their support if  
a ballot was taken. This and more is  
sadly needed, but it will be a delusion  
and a snare if we are not at the same  
time striving, as our initiation form has  
it, "for that position in society which  
as producers of all wealth we have a  
right to occupy."

The essential principle of sound  
organization are accordingly these:

1st.—A trade organization must be clear  
upon the fact that it has over-  
thrown the capitalist system of private  
ownership of the machinery of produc-  
tion and made this the joint property  
of the people, thereby compelling every-  
one to work if he wants to live, is it at  
all possible for the workers to be safe.

2nd.—A labor organization must be  
perfectly clear upon the fact that it  
cannot reach safety until it has wrenched  
the government from the clutches of the  
capitalist class; and that it cannot do  
that unless it votes, not for men but for  
principles, unless it votes into power its  
own class platform and programme—the  
abolition of the wage system of slavery.

3rd.—A labor organization must be per-  
fectly clear upon the fact that politics  
are not like religion, a private concern,  
any more than the wages and the hours  
of working men are his private concern.  
For the same reason that the organiza-  
tion dictates wages, hours, etc., in the  
interest of the working class; for that  
reason must it dictate politics also; and  
for the same reason that it exonerates the  
scab in the workshop, it must exonerate  
the scab at the hustings. Brethren in-  
spired by those principles, every step will  
be an advance to the final victory of  
our class. . . . On those principles  
I stand. If elected I will do my best to  
spread them among the men. I ask  
for the support only of those in sym-  
pathy, confident that whatever may be  
the result of the election those principles  
must inevitably become the guiding stars  
of our class.

[Thomas Fraser, in the Workers' Re-  
public, Dublin.]

The trouble with the Boers seems to  
be due for the most part to the preva-  
lence among them of carpet-baggers  
of an advanced type. Those Boers  
who were pro-English are now acting  
in the capacity of petty rulers and per-  
secutors. Such rule as this is doubly  
bitter to the Boers who fought for  
what they considered the freedom of  
their country, and naturally there is  
endless friction between the two sets.  
The pro-British Boers received their  
appointments because it was deemed  
necessary to give them something, but  
it will be just as easy to take them  
offices away from them and turn them  
over to Britishers.

## ONE MORE LESSON.

BY WHICH THE WORKERS  
SHOULD PROFIT.

The Paterson Strike and Causes That  
Led to Its Defeat—Fakirs, Foiled in  
Their Schemes of Duping Strikers,  
Resort to Destructive Methods.

Paterson, N. J., July 16.—The strike  
of the Paterson silk dyers is over, and  
the field of battle is strewn with the  
hopes and aims of the labor fakir  
brigade who started early in the fight  
to try and rope the dyers in as a dues  
paying attachment to their so-called  
labor unions.

First in this "noble waging of the  
class struggle," was one Paul Breen,  
of the C. M. I. U., whose parrot cry  
of organized organization was but an echo  
of the cry of the labor fakir heard  
all over the country to-day. In the  
early days of the fight this gentleman  
was very conspicuous and when Charles  
H. Corrigan and W. L. Brower, of the  
S. T. & L. A., came here and warned  
the dyers of the ditch into which they  
have landed, Breen, on the morning af-  
ter—when the two men were gone—  
started in to lie about the S. T. & L. A.  
clergymen scabbing it in New York.  
Breen was promptly challenged to  
prove his assertions in public debate.  
He sneaked out of the hall, in which  
the incident occurred, and was heard  
of no more during the strike. But the  
S. T. & L. A. men are not through with  
Mr. Breen yet, and he will hear some-  
thing from them in the future.

The second duck that tried to exploit  
the strikers and ran up against the  
S. T. & L. A. was a spruce young gent  
answering to the name of Teyans. He  
is the organizer of the United Silk  
Workers of America. Teyans thought  
to succeed where Breen failed, but he  
had to take to the woods and the  
haunts of men have not heard from  
him since. This cleared the atmos-  
phere for a while, but when the fakirs  
found that between them and their  
prey stood a small but impenetrable  
body of S. T. & L. A. men they re-  
sorted to other tactics. In this they were  
aided by the local press. The fakirs  
circulated the story that the S. T. &  
L. A. men were anarchists, and fore-  
igners, who were terrorizing the other  
workmen. They said that the S. T. &  
L. A. men were a menace to the busi-  
ness interests of the city, and it was  
they, with newspaper aid, that paved  
the way for the calling of the troops.  
The millionaire-brewer-mayor was be-  
tween two fires. The mill owners  
wanted the troops, but the brewer did  
not want to openly offend the workers  
who drink his beer. In this dilemma  
the labor fakirs came to his assistance  
by denouncing the "anarchist" element  
in the strike.

The "riot," that paved the way for  
the calling of the troops was a cut  
and dried affair. When the "riot" was  
in progress the strikers were attending  
a meeting at Belmont's Park, in the  
outskirts of the city, and knew nothing  
about the "riot" till after the meeting.

All of these things failed to break  
the strike, and the S. T. & L. A. men  
kept the labor fakirs, birds of prey,  
away from the men.

But all was not clear sailing by any  
means. The dirtiest fakir was yet to  
show his hand, and the fact that he was  
the chairman of the executive board  
of the strikers gave him unusual op-  
portunities to carry out his plans.  
Chairman James McGrath, who had a  
swelled head for one thing, chafed un-  
der the efforts of the S. T. & L. A. men  
to hold the strike down to clear cut  
lines. It is thought that he had out-  
side direction as to how he should go  
about it to disrupt the strike. Anyway,  
on July 8, there appeared in the  
"Guardian" of this city, over McGrath's  
signature, a statement, that if the  
strike should be lost it would be due  
to the Italians, who, he declared, were  
all anarchists. He said he would no  
longer stand for them. The executive  
board promptly deposed him as chair-  
man. They did not expell him as they  
wished to investigate the case further.  
He should have been expelled then and  
there.

The executive board named James  
Donohue as temporary chairman, but  
the poison scattered by McGrath was  
already at work, and about 150 men  
went back to work. The situation  
might have been saved even then, but  
the papers continued to refer to Mc-  
Grath as strike leader, and on July 12,  
this traitor to the working class, called  
the strike off. He had been deposed  
three days before, but all the papers  
came out Saturday with the big articles  
telling that the strike was ended. The  
excuse is made for McGrath by his  
friends that he was drunk when he did  
the dirty work.

A meeting was called for Sunday,  
July 13, but the strikers, confused by  
the various reports, could no longer  
be held in line and the strike collapsed.  
The feeling of the dyers against pure  
and simple unionism is very bitter and  
a willing ear is lent now to S. T. &  
L. A. doctrine. The strikers acknowl-  
edged that the S. T. & L. A. men gave  
them due warning and they are sorry  
they did not heed it. The feeling is  
that properly handled, the strike could  
easily have been won.

Louis Kuhn, treasurer of the New

Jersey Federation of Labor, and Cor-  
nellius Ford, first vice-president of the  
federation, have been visiting the local  
trade and labor unions for the purpose  
of inducing them to affiliate with the  
federation and send delegates to the  
twenty-fourth annual convention,  
which will be held in the State house,  
Trenton, on Monday and Tuesday,  
August 18 and 19. Since the arrival  
here the delegates have been in con-  
ference with J. P. McDonnell and  
Adolph Cordier, of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor; Keppler, of the Pas-  
saic Trades Council, and others, but  
Paterson, as a pure and simple stamp-  
ing ground, is nearly played out. The  
S. T. & L. A. will profit by recent ex-  
periences.

### A NEW DEPARTURE.

Section Allegheny County to Give Ex-  
cursion This Year.

Section Allegheny County, S. L. P.,  
has during the past few years con-  
ducted boat excursions from Pittsburgh to  
various points on the Monongahela  
river.

The year 1902 is to witness a change  
in the entire programme of Section Al-  
legheny County's day of pleasure, when  
it will be at home to all of its legion of  
friends on August 18 at Conneaut Lake,  
Pa.

The wisdom of making this change will  
at once become apparent when once the  
thousand and one attractions of an ex-  
cursion to beautiful Conneaut Lake are  
compared with a monotonous twelve  
hour steamboat ride on the Monongahela  
held river.

An elegant ride of over 100 miles in  
a swiftly moving special train, through  
a country unsurpassed for charming,  
everchanging scenery, the recollections  
of which delightful trip will ever be a  
pleasant memory.

Fed entirely by springs beneath its  
surface, this queen of inland lakes looks  
down from an elevation of over 400 feet  
above the waters of Lake Erie, forty  
miles to the westward; and for miles  
along its charming borders nothing  
greet the eye but scenes of loveliness,  
as it were, woven by the witchery of  
enchantment.

To the weary toilers of our big indus-  
trial centers, there is no spot in the  
State so accessible, so inexpensive to  
reach, which at the same time presents  
so diversified a list of attractions as  
does this beautiful place.

Are you weary and worn out by heat,  
sickness, toil or care? Throw down the  
dogs, and for one day bask in the  
sunlight of nature at Conneaut Lake,  
drink from the numerous springs of pure  
water with which the vicinity abounds,  
bathe in its waters, take the family row-  
ing on its surface, and, if, like Isaac  
Walton, you are inclined towards pic-  
natorial pleasures, no other body of wa-  
ter offers such inducements to the fish-  
erman; here all kinds of game fish  
abound, so much so, that a few hours'  
patient effort are often rewarded by big  
catches of pike, muscalonge and other  
species of the finny tribe.

So well have the desires of the visitors  
to this ideal Summer resort been antici-  
pated, that there is not a solitary wish  
for legitimate sport or pleasure of any  
kind that cannot be immediately grati-  
fied, right then and there. Particularly  
is this true of the family. The male  
portion of the family is not the only  
one whose comfort and pleasure has been  
considered at Conneaut Lake.

Ladies and children figure largely in  
the percentages of pleasures to be en-  
joyed in this day's outing.

To those who love to trip the light  
fantastic, we desire to say that on the  
afternoon of August 10th the entire  
flooring of the huge dancing pavilion  
will be at the disposal of the members  
and friends of Section Allegheny County,  
music for the occasion being furnished  
by one of the finest orchestras in the  
State.

Other sports and pleasures than those  
alluded to, can be enjoyed without stint.  
Staunch steamers make frequent trips  
to all parts of the lake, affording a sur-  
passing view from the water, of the  
hundreds of cottages, hotels, pavilions  
and other buildings necessary for the  
pleasure and comfort of the visitors and  
excursionists.

Figure eight toboggans, merry-go-  
rounds, roller coasters, exciting contest  
between two expert baseball teams, are  
among the many pleasures to be en-  
joyed.

And when you feel hungry or thirsty,  
you will find an abundance of shade and  
sweeter where you can enjoy the refresh-  
ments you have brought with you or  
which can be bought on the grounds at  
reasonable prices.

Another pleasure which will be en-  
joyed by all will be a short address by  
our well known and popular comrades,  
William Adams, of Wilmerding, our can-  
didate for Governor.

And now let us all look forward with  
pleasure towards the 10th of August.  
Let us each and every one sell as many  
tickets as possible. In short, let us make  
it a gathering of the militant Socialists,  
sympathizers, friends and families of  
western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and  
nearby New York.

Tickets can be secured at any P. &  
L. E. R. station, at any of the  
branch headquarters, or from any of  
the members.

All readers of the Party organs are  
invited to assist in making this excursion  
a success.

For tickets, further particulars or de-  
tails, address

WM. J. EBERLE,  
510 Wylie avenue,  
Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S.—See advertisement for informa-  
tion as to the time and rates.

## THE RUSSIAN MEETING.

IT STRIKES A WORDY BLOW FOR  
RUSSIAN FREEDOM

Nihilism and the Yellow Journal Boom-  
ed by Freaks—Sweat Shop Victims  
Told They Enjoy Freedom and Op-  
portunity—They Applaud It.

Thursday night July 17, the following  
letter of protest was handed into this  
office too late for publication in its  
proper department:

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOP-  
LE.—It is with dismay and amaze-  
ment that we read an epistle in your  
valuable paper, defaming the character  
of the meeting to take place Friday,  
July 18, at Cooper Union.

The writer claims to be familiar with  
the state and the composition of the  
Russian Students' Society. If this  
should be really so, he would probably  
have known that this meeting has been  
called, not by the Russian Students' So-  
ciety, but by five different ones, among  
which the Russian Students' Society is  
only one.

The attack by your correspondent  
seems to go, if not by a willing, then  
unwilling, servant of Russian despotism.  
As far as the truthfulness of his charge  
against the Russian Students' Society,  
we will leave it to them to answer it  
according to deserts. The five societies  
are the Allgemeiner Arbeiter Bund,  
Branch New York, Socialist Club,  
Friends of Russian Freedom, Polish So-  
cialist Party, and last, but not the least,  
the Russian Students' Society.

Secretary for the Conference,  
A. Hillman Russian.

July 17, 1902.

The letter which caused the "dismay  
and amazement," and is characterized  
as written by a servant of Russian des-  
potism, appeared in THE PEOPLE of  
Wednesday of last week as follows:

"To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOP-  
LE.—My attention has been called to  
an editorial in the Yellow Journal boom-  
ing a mass meeting purporting to be  
held by a so-called 'Russian Student's  
Society' for the purpose of securing a  
free government in Russia. As one who  
is perfectly familiar with the member-  
ship of this so-called society, I desire  
to state that they are neither Russians  
nor students, but a lot of shyster law-  
yers and ex-political office-holders, who  
are seeking self-advertisement. These  
men were never attached to the Russian  
revolutionary Socialist movement and  
were conspicuous in Russian by their ab-  
sence. Their attitude in American af-  
fairs, which has been that of the job-  
seeker, is repudiated by the Russians  
who were really participants in the  
struggle for free government in Russia,  
and who are at present in this country.  
That attitude would also be repudiated  
by the Russians at home, as would also  
the audacity of the so-called 'Russian  
Student's Society,' in pretending to  
speak for free government in Russia,  
in behalf of the Russian revolutionary  
movement.

"A RUSSIAN JEW.

"New York, July 14."

Friday July 18, the meeting was held.  
From start to finish it looked like a  
movement to boom the Yellow Journal,  
which in turn had boomed the meeting.

Dr. Rayevsky, a member of the "Vor-  
warts" Press Association, a Jewish an-  
archist daily paper, opened the meeting.  
He said the meeting was held by the  
organized Russian societies of New  
York for the purpose of protesting  
against the restrictions imposed by the  
Russian government against free speech,  
etc., and to make known to the Amer-  
ican people the conditions existing in  
despotic Russian. Rayevsky then intro-  
duced as the chairman of the evening,  
Isaac Hourwich, ex-political job holder  
of Washington and Chicago, a particular  
friend of Baroness and Meyer London.  
Hourwich said that Russians needed  
something more than a battle cry of  
"no taxation without representation."  
The struggle there was for a chance to  
obtain a livelihood as in America.  
(Great applause from hundreds who are  
daily sweated in the tailor shops). He  
said that labor unions, such as enjoyed  
freedom in America, were treated as  
conspiracies in Russia. (Great ap-  
plause from those who forgot the parrot  
cry of government by injunction.)

Hourwich closed with glowing praise  
for the Yellow Journal. (Hisses and  
Cheers.) He asked a rising vote of re-  
spect for John Swinton, whom he char-  
acterized as the departed champion of  
Russian freedom.

Chairman Hourwich introduced Mr.  
McDowell, who he said was the found-  
er of the Sons and Daughters of the  
Revolution. McDowell spoke of the  
bonds of affection existing between Rus-  
sia and America. This brought great  
applause from the audience which was  
assembled to protest against Russian  
despotism. McDowell said the rural  
governments of both countries are de-  
mocratic. Russia being the more de-  
mocratic of the two. (Great applause.)  
He continued in this strain and said  
that the peoples of the earth have the  
most ingenious form of government ob-  
tainable. (Great applause.)

McDowell closed by yelling at the top  
of his voice, "Organize! Organize! Or-  
ganize! Educate! Educate! Educate for  
freedom!" Then dropping in religious  
ecstasy he exclaimed, "Oh, that these  
two countries were sister republics. No  
more kings, no more thrones; the peo-

ple everywhere the power!" (Great and  
renewed applause.)

The star speaker of the evening, John  
S. Crosby, single tax Democrat, was  
then trotted out. Crosby was glad to  
see so many present protesting tyranny,  
and he wished that he could bring before  
the audience a panorama of Russian suf-  
fering so that we could appreciate the  
great liberties we have. "At times I am  
out of patience with my government"  
(Great applause) "but I am thankful  
and satisfied when I compare it with  
Russia. We should be proud of our  
country and government because here  
we can right our wrongs. In Russia  
they are unable to do this. We have  
the best government in the world to-  
day. If I was in Russian I think I  
would be a Nihilist or something worse."  
(Tremendous applause.) "There is no  
occasion for being one here. The press  
is free and I want to thank the New  
York Journal" (Hisses and cheers;  
hisses win.) "Don't hiss a paper doing  
more for liberty than any other institu-  
tion in America." (Applause wins this  
time.) "In that paper you will always  
find something to stir the hearts of  
young men to great deeds. Stand by a  
paper that sticks by the people!" (Great  
applause again.) He then threw in a  
joke about the Lord's prayer, saying it  
contained lots of dynamite. He wanted  
this country made a haven when all the  
oppressed of the earth could come. He  
said that ignorance and superstition was  
all that ailed Russia. Equal access to  
national resources was his remedy.

The chairman was then heard to say  
something about a collection, but the  
tramp of departing feet drowned his  
voice. A few nickes were collected,  
however.

Telegrams and letters of regret were  
next read. Charles Francis Adams,  
single tax Democrat, Bolton Hall, single  
tax anarchist, and Ernest Crosby, To-  
lstoi-an anarchist, and brother-in-law of  
President Roosevelt, among others,  
mouthed radical phrases in their regrets.  
The collection having been taken up,  
half of those who went out returned as  
soon as the danger was passed.

Resolutions were then put and adopted  
condemning the Russian Government  
and the provisions in the anti-anarchist  
bill that was up in the last session of  
Congress.

The poet of the Ghetto, Mr. Rosenfeld,  
recited in Russian one of his poems and  
then retreated.

A Mr. Demsky did a turn in Polish.  
He wanted the audience to cut out the  
resolutions, which he hoped would ap-  
pear in the papers, and send them to  
their Congressman with sender's name  
attached.

As the audience filed out they were  
asked to purchase copies of "Free So-  
ciety," an anarchist publication. Thus  
ended the blow struck for Russian free-  
dom.

Hanna, in a speech before the Whole-  
sale Saddlers, said that the Gold Rule  
was his yardstick, and that he paced him-  
self by it. Mark as a sucking dove is  
quite a novel feature, and one that  
under ordinary circumstances would  
cause endless laughter. But since he has  
taken on himself the task of "reconcil-  
ing" capital and labor, for the purpose  
of giving both an increased profit, he is  
allowed to do practically anything, and  
little notice is taken of it. In addition  
to the Golden Rule rant, he also played  
Jeremiah to the effect that the time was  
coming when all the world would live in  
peace and harmony, because capital un-  
derstood labor and labor understood cap-  
ital, and each gave the other more rights  
than the other asked, and each received  
more than it was possible for both to  
receive in the olden day when they did  
not understand, but fought. This is as  
curious as reconciliation. There is but a  
certain product possible, and for any  
division to take place the product must  
be considered as it is. To-day the cap-  
italist class receives one portion, and  
the working class receives another. If  
the proportion of one is increased, that of  
the other must be decreased. The world al-  
ways struggled along as best it could un-  
der the impression that two halves, or four  
quarters, or eight eighths made a whole.  
But this fairy godmother—there are no  
fairly godfathers to the best of our re-  
collection—Mark Hanna, promises not  
only the whole, but also a fair division  
of what is left. Perhaps if he divulged  
his plan in full he would give the whole  
to the capitalist and allow the workers  
all that was left.

"The American &" is not always ac-  
curate in its facts, nor is it always  
timely in producing the things that it  
takes for facts, but which are not. Its  
latest and one of its best was its  
megaphone editorial of yesterday, in  
which it rehearsed and reasserted the  
story, published some months ago in  
a Catholic paper, about the use of  
teachers sent from this country, of  
the Philippines schools for sectarian  
purposes. As the Catholic article im-  
plied, though did not expose exactly,  
the teachers were using their position  
for the purpose of persuading the Fili-  
pino "to recant the errors of Catholic-  
ity and embrace those of Protestant-  
ism." "The Independent" at once got  
on the trail of this story, which was  
given great publicity by the non-sec-  
tarian and Catholic press, and it dis-  
proved every single assertion made.  
The Catholic paper which first pub-  
lished the story then retracted. But a  
little thing like that does not trouble  
the "American &" for it now takes up  
the lie, praises the author of it, and  
praises Catholics for having been in-  
dignant in the matter. The reasoning  
used, founded in every way on false-  
hood, is an exact exposition of the  
usual method that Hearst's papers use  
at all times. He found it advisable to  
throw a sop to the Catholics, and an  
absolute untruth is as acceptable to  
him as anything else.

## FREE SPEECH FIGHT.

IT IS ON AGAIN IN BUFFALO,  
AGAINST S. L. P.

Six Party Members Arrested and Fined  
Because They Dared Exercise a Con-  
stitutional Right—The Party Will  
Push the Fight to a Finish.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 18.—The fight  
to maintain the right of open air  
agitation is again on in Buffalo.  
Last April the Socialist Labor Party  
made satisfactory arrangements with  
Police Superintendent Bull, and  
since then about three meetings have  
been held each week. The crowds at-  
tending the meetings grew larger  
each week, and the politicians feared  
their effect upon the workers whom  
they have so long duped. The cap-  
tains began to put the old suppres-  
sive measures into effect, but the  
Party called their bluff each time,  
and the captains desisted.

Of course, this did not satisfy the  
politicians. Finally, Superintendent  
Bull "consulted legal advisers," and  
as a result ordered the suppression of  
"all Socialist street meetings." Bull  
did not notify the Party organization  
of his order, and it wouldn't have  
mattered if he had, for the Party  
will not budge one iota in its right  
to free speech.

Last Wednesday night Comrade R.  
Reinstein was arrested for insisting  
on holding a street meeting, as also  
were Comrades Gordon, of Hamilton,  
Ontario; Gross, Nielsen, William  
Rohloff and Fred Rohloff, all for "be-  
longing to the gang."

Next morning in court Police Jus-  
tice Rochford ruled high-handedly,  
and fined each of the comrades five  
dollars. The fines were paid, and an  
appeal to recover was made. The  
chances are that the fines will have  
to be remitted. The Party has en-  
gaged capable counsel, and the mat-  
ter will be pushed.

### TO HELP BOSSES.

Metal Plate Workers May Vote For  
Reduction in Wages.

Indianapolis, July 19.—It has be-  
come known that the Amalgamated  
Association of Iron, Steel and Tin  
Plate Workers is considering a propo-  
sition from the American Tin Plate  
Company to reduce the wages of the  
Hot Mill Tin Plate workers 25 per  
cent, in order to obtain large con-  
tracts which have heretofore been  
placed abroad. The Standard Oil  
Company has offered a contract to  
the American company for 1,500,000  
boxes of tin, providing it can be ob-  
tained at a reduced rate.



## SWEDISH SUFFRAGE STRIKE

It's Echoes on this Side of the Atlantic.

The readers of THE PEOPLE know that the recent universal suffrage strike conducted by the Social Democrats of Sweden ended in a fiasco. This, however, the Social Democrats themselves don't admit. They say that the general strike was nothing but a demonstration, never meant to hurt anybody. It was a review of forces, intended to show the powers that be, that if the workers would proceed seriously, they would, indeed, not be so easily dismissed. And the "strike" fulfilled its ends, they claim. The movement still moves, and if the government does not do anything in the matter during the next two years, then the real fight will start. Then there will be a real general strike and not a show of forces, and the wronged workers will get their full justice as Swedish citizens.

In my next communication I will show that the consequences of the demonstration strike were such, that it would be hard to conceive of any worse ones, had the strike been a real political fight. For the present I want to give a glimpse into the manner by which this universal suffrage movement is kept going. And that glimpse will be gotten at a part played right here in America.

On Saturday night, June 14 last, there was held in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 100 Third Avenue, New York City, a meeting called by the agents of the Swedish Social Democrats for the purpose of discussing the subject: "Can we, the Swedes of this country, do anything whereby to help our brethren of Sweden to acquire their right as citizens?" The meeting had been advertised in "Arbetaren," as well as in the capitalistic Swedish weekly of this city, "Nordstjernan" (the North Star), and beside that it was announced by no smaller a publication than the kangaroo "Worker." Also quite a number of handbills announcing the meeting had been thrown out during the preceding week. The result was that twenty-seven Swedes assembled at the said time and place, of whom about one-fourth were members of the S. L. P. "Nordstjernan" did not seem to have brought any of them; it would rather appear the "Worker" had been the most powerful medium, for with the exception of the S. L. P. members, the participants of the meeting were all more or less in sympathy with, if not members of, the American specimen of the Social Democracy. The meeting was opened with the reading of an appeal to Swedish people in America, gotten up in print by the executive committee of the movement for the acquirement of the universal suffrage. The appeal was printed in Stockholm and had probably been spread broadcast in this country, although we knew nothing of it at the office of "Arbetaren" before that meeting.

I will not give a translation of that circular; it is sufficient to say that it was an urgent appeal for monies whereby to carry on the "fight" that was, and is still, going on for justice to our brethren in Sweden. The result of the meeting was that the S. L. P. members (with one exception), left the hall, and the rest elected a committee of seven to "carry on the fight," or rather the collection bag, on this side of the Atlantic. The S. L. P. members had taken no opposing part in the discussion, and so the reporter to the Swedish party paper, "Social Demokraten," could report that although the meeting was "not so well attended as could have been wished, it was on the other hand remarkable for its unity of purpose, in spite of the damnable fanaticism that otherwise has brought so much discord within the labor movement."

At the meeting a copy of the appeal was given for publication in "Arbetaren," and when it was published the editor of that paper gave his view of the question, which, I presume, in the main is held also by other Swedish comrades. The committee of seven have tried to interest some of the large capitalistic Swedish papers in the country, but without much success.

As the comments of "Arbetaren" not only gives the position of our Swedish comrades to this suffrage movement, but also gives a summing up of the contents of the appeal itself, as well as of the latest moves of the suffrage movement of the Swedish Social Democracy, I will here reproduce it in full.

"WHAT IS THE POSITION THAT OUGHT TO BE TAKEN BY SWEDISH MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. TOWARDS THE APPEAL FOR MONIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN SWEDEN?"

"That question has become the order of the day with the attempts that are being made from the outside of our party to interest agents of 'Arbetaren' and other comrades, and to make them active for such a collection of monies among the Swedes of this country. The appeal published in this issue had not been sent to either 'Arbetaren' or any party section, but was put to our disposition only at the meeting reported last week.

"Now, what is the position that class-conscious workmen and comrades ought to hold concerning this matter? We are herewith going to give our conception of that question.

"It is natural enough that when one is going to make any sacrifice one considers it only fair to get full particulars as to the possible value thereof. A Socialist is willing to sacrifice time, energy and money, but only that, which can benefit the revolutionary Socialist propaganda. Upon compromising and so-called reform movements he would not spend a cent, for he knows that they are only negotiations with the enemy, capitalism, and he also knows that such negotiations are absolutely valueless. And if he did not know it he will be convinced of it by the ineffectivity of the tactics of the Social Democrats.

"The executive committee of the Labor Party (of Sweden), commences its appeal to the Swedes of America with

talk about 'the struggle for conquest of the universal suffrage that the Swedish people have been conducting during a long succession of years,' etc.

"Now, that is a misrepresentation of the real facts. 'The struggle,' so far as has on the side of the Social Democrats been a constant compromising and co-operation with 'the Liberals' and the Radicals; it has been a steady walking around with the 'sack of the beggar.' Petitions to the King and the Riksdag, demonstrations, so-called 'Peoples Parliaments'—such are the innocent moves upon which the Liberals and the Radicals have been very willing to see the Social Democrats spend all their energies.

"When the strike resolution came, then we expected to see the Social Democrats throw away the 'sack of the beggar' and make a reality of the struggle.

"But no, the leaders reduced the struggle to nothing but a circus affair. They did not want to repel their allies and declared that the 'demonstration' (it was no longer a struggle), would last only two or three days. The result could be but one. The ones in power do not retreat for demonstrations.

"Now that the bourgeois party, the so-called Liberals, has betrayed the people in its struggle, etc.—the appeal goes on to say:

"Then we must ask the Social Democracy in Sweden, did the Liberals not always betray the people, that is, the working class? Have not we, and probably also a small minority of class-conscious party members of Sweden, ever warned against compromises with capitalist parties of all colors? Surely it can't be expected of us, class-conscious workers of America, that we shall make peculiar sacrifices for a movement that still continues to be led by, and consequently to its majority consists of, compromise-loving elements. That the leaders in Stockholm have understood how inconsistent such a request would be is shown by the fact that they did not address themselves to the Swedish organ of the S. L. P., 'Arbetaren,' asking for the publication of the appeal and for the commendations of its contents. They have gone about it in other ways, well knowing that the members of the S. L. P. and the supporters of 'Arbetaren' are energetic and trustworthy workers for that which they can be made interested in.

"The suffrage movement in Sweden is not conducted in such a way and by such hands that it is worth the support of class-conscious workers and Socialists.

"But let us make a supposition. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the fight is throughout honest, that even the tactics of the Social Democrats were not altogether to be condemned. Even in that case to a class-conscious Socialist the question must arise: 'Whereby can I best serve the Socialist movement; by supporting with all my might the S. L. P., its campaigns and its organs, or by supporting the movement for universal suffrage in Sweden?'

"The fight with the capitalist class that we are conducting in this country is a fight in the front line. Nobody will deny that. Nowhere is the capitalist class so strong, so well entrenched, so mighty as in this country. It is against this powerful part of the capitalist class that we are here standing face to face and this our immediate fight requires all of our attention.

"On the other hand, even admitted that our support could become effective for the Swedish suffrage movement, we would have absolutely no warrant that we would serve the cause of international Socialism by supporting the Social Democrats. The universal suffrage cannot be a means to Socialistic fight but in the hands of class-conscious Socialists. But when we know that the Swedish Social Democrats confess their allegiance to 'new tendencies of the Social Democracy,' that is, to the tendencies that essentially have scratched out the words class struggle and revolution from their platforms, and put in compromise and reform instead, then it is quite sure that should we send money to Sweden with the aim of making propaganda, then we would rather send it to a small body of class-conscious Socialists, that, spurning all politics of compromise, puts all its energy upon the task of spreading genuine Socialist ideas, and Socialist science, rather than send it to the compromising Social Democrats. In other words, we contend that a class-conscious Socialist organization in Sweden, even if it be numerically so weak that it would be of no consequence at all at the decision of the suffrage question, would better deserve our pecuniary support, if we were to give any, than does the suffrage movement when conducted by the Social Democrats. Of what good would the suffrage be to the workers of Sweden if they were not to use it class-consciously and with a revolutionary aim? But in such a way they will never use it before they accept revolutionary, class-conscious Socialism. The Socialist movement stands above the suffrage movement.

"There is still another thing in the appeal that we want to draw attention to. It speaks, namely, of the victims of the suffrage movement. And other victims have been added to the list since the issuance of the appeal, a number of workers having been persecuted for taking part in 'the general strike.'

"Tragical, that must be admitted. But the situation only brings forth the tactics of the Social Democrats in all the more tragical a light. For the question must be put: When the acquiescence to the capitalist interests was so great with 'the executive committee of the Labor Party,' that it immediately before the strike announced in the most expressive manner, through the spreading of a hundred thousand of circulars, that the 'fight,' 'general strike,' was not to be a real fight or a real pressure upon the Riksdag, but only a demonstration, kept fully under control; what use, then, had this acquiescence, seeing that the proletariat would all the same have to suffer for the consequences? Does not that show that it is just as dangerous to pull a hair of the capitalist tiger as to seriously go for its life?

"In the circular issued by the executive committee before the strike it was said, as we remember, literally, that the congress (of the party), held some

time previously, 'did not yet deem the time ripe for a general strike in the real sense of that word, i. e., an economic pressure upon society extensive and persistent enough to force the ruling class to make any concessions. But it recommends a cessation of work, a rest from labor during the two or three days that the Riksdag debates, an experimental move giving the warning: this is only the commencement, next time it will be far more serious, if still you have the audacity to deny our self-evident citizen rights!'

"If the leaders had gone about it in the opposite direction, if they had announced that the Labor Party really meant it seriously with its 'strike,' then, probably, something would have been gained; in that case, also, the sacrifices would not have been made in vain, and the strikers could have expected sympathy from the class-conscious workers of all countries.

"The leaders in the executive committee went about their business exactly in such a way as if we imagine that a strike committee were to announce before an economic suspension of work: 'Our intention is only to show the employers what a power we possess. The strikers will only last two or three days. Next time it will be far more serious if he still has cheek enough to resist our demands.' Is not it obvious that the employer would only laugh at such a 'strike'? He would calmly wait the end of the three days, and after that he would wait for the 'next time.' And that would be all the more convenient, if like the rulers of the Riksdag of Sweden, he could securely depend upon it that it would take at least three whole years before the 'next time.' Which time of grace he would be sure to use to the fullest extent in making his preparations for the coming fight. That which this year to the rulers in the Riksdag could have been a thorough surprise, will assuredly not be so three years from now. And thanks to Social Democratic strategy and tactics, the suffrage question will stand just as 'near' to its solution as it did before 'the struggle.'

## VICTOR FUNKE.

## CASH WANTED!

"Socialist" Party Can't Live on "Union" Support Alone.

The "Socialist" party needs funds and the freaks are evidently not coming up with the stuff. The salaries of the reverends must be paid. The trades unions have proved a good milch cow, but so many of them have strikes on their hands that they cannot contribute to the "propaganda" fund from which the \$2,000 per year reverends derive their salaries.

But why should the freaks come up? Shouldn't the "movement" be a source of income to them as well as anyone else?

Evidently autonomy still prevails in the "Socialist" party. Seventeen State committees don't yap any dues and the National Secretary has to raise the wind to pay, not his own, but the office help's salaries.

The following is a copy of the circular letter which reveals these things. It is being sent to all State secretaries. The circular states that a crisis exists in the labor world—wonder if it is as critical as the financial crisis that exists in the "Socialist" party?

## "DEAR COMRADE:

Circumstances oblige us to urge you to send us national dues at the earliest possible date, and we also suggest that you issue a special request to your locals to pay up for June as promptly as possible. Extraordinary circumstances existing at this time call for a general rallying of the movement, which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of the respective State Committees. There are seventeen State Committees at this moment who have not remitted national dues for May.

A crisis exists in the labor movement, owing to the great miners' strike, which is putting our national organization to a very severe test. The Pennsylvania State Committee has not sufficient means at its disposal to meet the requirements of the strike situation in that State, and its appeal for funds through the party press has elicited an inadequate response. They have appealed to us to assist them by sending additional speakers to that State, which we are most willing to do, but regret that just at this time so many State Committees are dilatory in sending national dues. We are contributing \$10 per week toward Comrade Mailly's expenses in Pennsylvania, and we have gone to considerable expense to arrange a lecture tour for Comrade Geiger in the same State, which he began on June 25th. At the same time we have been to quite heavy expense in arranging Chase's tour through the trade unions and party locals. We have also gone to considerable expense in maintaining Comrade H. C. Darrach as a propagandist through the States of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

"We respectfully submit that we are doing all that can be expected of us with the very limited resources at our disposal. We have sent out special appeals to every local in the country for contributions to special strike propaganda fund. We are already beginning to receive results from this. Our cash receipts during the past few months have not averaged much over \$300 per month. Were it not for the fact that the trade unions are contributing so heavily to the expenses of our propaganda, we could not possibly carry it forward on the scale that has been and is being maintained. I beg to remind the comrades that the average receipts of this office per month would not much more than pay the expenses and salary, for one month, of a first class organizer A. F. of L. In conclusion, I again urge that you co-operate with us, and meet the national crisis in the general labor movement. My bank account for the past two weeks has wavered between \$6 and \$8, and I have had to borrow money day-to-day to pay the salaries of our office help.

"Yours fraternally,  
National Secretary."

## NEWS FROM . . .

## THE FIELD OF LABOR.

## THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN'S GOLDEN AGE.

A writer in a capitalist magazine, writing upon the American Workingman's Golden Age, produces many figures tending to show that the American Workingman's Golden Age is not to be found in the past, but in the present.

The figures are fragmentary, at best, and not at all conclusive. Further, they can be easily duplicated at the present time. They treat mainly of strikes, legal persecutions of trade unions, crises and the enforced subsistence upon charity of the working class. No one will contend that, to judge from the figures on strikes and lockouts, published by Carrol D. Wright, that the present is the Golden Age of American Labor. Wright shows that in 10 years 1890-1900 inclusive, there were 22,792 strikes involving 117,509 establishments and 6,105,694 employees, who were thrown out of employment. During the same decade there were, according to Wright, 1,995 lockouts, involving 9,333 establishments and throwing 504,367 employees out of work. The author of the American Workingman's Golden Age nowhere shows such a consecutive, solid array of figures as that given by Wright. Nor can he cite any strikes so intensely bitter as those covered in these figures. Where, for instance, can he cite Homestead, Pullman, Chicago Railroad, Coughlin, Alene, Warden Bull Pen strikes more bloody and fierce than those during the decade of 1890-1900? In the matter of crises, the author is glib also. He cites the periods following the Revolutionary War, 1825-26, 1831-2, 1837 and 1844, overlooking that of 1892 to 1898, when there was more suffering among the farmers and the working class than all of the periods he cites rolled into one, affecting as it did a larger population more acutely than any other crisis in American history. In the matter of legal persecution it is evident that the writer has never heard of the famous "government by injunction" as applied to trades unions. If he has he prefers to say nothing about it. Legal persecutions, fines and imprisonments for engaging in the work of organizing and advancing the interests of the working class have become so common as to cause them to become a political issue of national proportions. And yet, in this, as in strikes, the author blandly informs us this is the American Workingman's Golden Age! But, it is in his figures relating to enforced subsistence of the workers upon charity that the author of the American Golden Age grows most ridiculous. Treating of the crisis of 1837 he cites Mr. Meyer as follows: "Not less than ten thousand persons were in utter poverty and had no other means of surviving the winter than those afforded by the charity of friends." That is certainly bad; but what would the author of the American Workingman's Golden Age say if he were to read that in the month of June the United Hebrew Charities received and dealt with 3,978 applications for relief, representing, according to that organization, 12,260 individuals! While this undoubtedly is a greater number of workers subsisting on charity than in 1837, the author may be inclined to say that it is not a fair comparison, as the population is much larger now than then. In answer it may be said that this is not a crisis, but a prosperity year, which is so much in its favor; and that the figures given concern but one of the many charity organizations of the city, and take no account whatever of private beneficence. Were the entire figures of charity known there is no doubt I mind of the writer that the proportion of distress in this "prosperity" year of 1902, would be as great as that of the crisis year of 1837. Just think of it! Here is a charity which has in June, a month in which appeals for relief are less than in winter, applications for relief affecting 12,260 persons! What must the figures be for the entire year? The Society Saint Vincent De Paul of Brooklyn, a Catholic charity, relieved 50,000 cases of poverty and destitution last year. The superintendent of the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, a Protestant charity, is authority for the statement that here are 40,000 men in the Bowery lodging houses whose daily struggles to prevent being socially submerged, are watched with much concern by his organization. This is as large a body of men as there were persons afflicted by the 6 years crisis of 1844, according to the author with the golden spectacles. These figures might be augmented and made to show that, no matter in what period it may be, the present is not the American Workingman's Golden Age.

According to Senor de Ojeda; Spanish merchants and manufacturers are exceedingly friendly to America, and desire nothing more than a Spanish-American reciprocity treaty. He says that they have progressive and live men in Spain who are anxious to save the land from decay, and these are anxious for a better understanding with the great nation of the world. Spain undoubtedly has capitalists who are alive to their own interests, and who seek by every means in their power to obtain greater and still greater wealth. They see that the only way to do this is to fall in behind such a nation as the United States, and by following its example and copying the methods of its Morgans and Carnegies make a place for themselves, and incidentally for their country. Business men are always friends, when they see that friendship will pay. So the Spanish capitalists having lost, through the interference of the United States, their richest possessions! now vov friendship and profess unlimited admiration for the nation that beat them, and undying love and fealty to the leaders—in the wealth of that nation. But they are simply like the student who is willing to receive beatings from their master in order that they may learn.

## MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Coal Operator Blames Corrupt Labor Unionists for Them.

Pittsburg, July 12.—J. B. Corey is a typical coal operator, pluck-me-store and all; and as mean as any other coal dealer. He has just rushed into print upon the Johnstown disaster, as you will see by the enclosed clipping. This calamity just did not happen in his mine, that is all the difference. In every case of a strike, right or wrong, he is for the miners. At such times, he has an irresponsible itching for rushing into print; quotes scriptures by the chapter and comes out strong on Law and order, etc., etc. He is a loud-shouting Hell-fire and damnation free methodist—what ever in the Devil that is. However, in this case he speaks the truth and I know it.

(ENCLOSURE.)

## "HE BLAMES THE POLITICIANS.

J. B. Corey Draws a Lesson from the Rolling Mill Mine Disaster.

"One of the oldest coal producers of the Pittsburg district, J. B. Corey, said yesterday, relative to the disaster at the Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel Company, at Johnstown:

The disaster at Johnstown is one of the legitimate results of State and National paternalism that seems to have taken so strong a hold on a large part of the people, and by which a lot of drones, parasites and heeled or pot-house politicians have fastened themselves upon all the various trades by which the people earn their living.

Take the coal miners: Through the aid of the press and political bosses, who cater for the patronage and vote-support of the miners, see the result. They first get as many men as they can tied up in the miners' union, and other labor organizations. Then these unions are controlled by the lazy parasites, who manage to get themselves elected as officials of the unions. Then they in turn work the political bosses, get control of municipal, State and National legislatures. In return for their support, the bosses secure the enactment of legislation that creates the paternal offices by whom the labor parasites get official jobs at high salaries. To secure a hold on their office, they manage to get themselves created or appointed examiners of the qualifications for mine inspectors, fire-bosses, pit bosses and like officers, requiring knowledge and experience, making it obligatory for the employer to engage some one of those whose qualifications have been certified to by these same examiners.

The operators are relieved from all responsibility and liability for their lack in safeguards—the State having relieved them by its assumption of determining the qualifications of the men who are its officials as inspectors and so on—in their properties for the protection of human life. The result is that often before the ink is dry on the 'inspector's' report that asserts that the mine was examined and found in tip-top condition, we hear of such disasters as that this morning's 'Post' tells us.

Fifty years' experience has convinced me that committing the safety of the lives of coal miners, and the property of the employees, to the irresponsible men who have the determination of the mental, moral and other qualifications that a mine inspector, a fire boss or a pit boss should have, must result periodically in just such disasters as we have had too frequently in our State and in other States in recent years."

A local capitalist newspaper in commenting upon Corey's statements rather ingeniously traces the trouble back to the pluck-me-stores and the revolting practices of the operators. Here is the editorial:

"IS MINE INSPECTION A FARCE? It is terrible to reflect on the immense loss of life and injury to persons every year in Pennsylvania in the operation of the coal industry, and the ineffectiveness of methods adopted in the way of regulation and prevention. In the war going on all the time between labor and the forces of nature, or the dangers of carelessness and negligence or a lack of due protection of human life, as many lives are lost as in some of the great battles of the world. In this State in the last twenty years upward of twenty thousand lives have been lost in mining operations, and there have been probably twice that number of persons injured or maimed for life. This is a dishonor to our civilization, and largely discounts our vaunted industrial progress. Is it any wonder the miners stand for a discontented, angry and often lawless class of the population?"

Mr. J. B. Corey, an independent coal operator and mine worker for nearly fifty years, in an interview elsewhere printed, discusses this subject from the standpoint of practical experience and knowledge. While we may not agree with all that Mr. Corey says, for he is apt to state his case strongly and with some exaggeration, yet he brings out some points that call for careful inquiry. The most important is that State supervision is not so effective in guarding against mining horrors as the private inspection of the coal operators, when the full responsibility was placed on their shoulders. With the State agents or inspectors to share the responsibility the operators and miners have abandoned their close watchfulness and restricted their preventive measures. This question has been raised before, both in the anthracite and bituminous mining regions. Mr. Corey maintains that official inspection and watchfulness have lost their value because politics has been allowed to drift into the selection of inspectors, and the worst kind of machine politics at that. The inspectors and bosses get office as the reward of party service and sometimes because of their "pull"

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## NEWS FROM . . .

## THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

## THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

The fight of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers to prevent the destruction of their cotton trade, which is being gobbled up by America and India, is of interest to students of decentralization and concentration. The fact that Lancashire, which was once the center of the production of cotton goods, is engaged in such a struggle will be, in the eyes of its disciples a verification of the decentralization of industry theory. According to this theory, as each nation becomes developed it manufactures for its own consumption those things which it formerly bought abroad, and for which it exchanged some product peculiar to its own industrial organization. This national development destroys the concentration of industry in any given nation, so that it can no longer be said of one nation that it is an industrial or an agricultural country, or that this country excels in cotton goods, that in silks, and the other in wines, etc. That America and India are pushing Lancashire in the struggle for supremacy, and that it, once the only center of the cotton goods industry, is fighting for existence, seems to lend substantial testimony to this theory—but does it really lend such testimony?

There used to be a time when England was the leading iron and steel producing country of the world. It is not so to-day. The United States has surpassed it. By means of the most stupendous consolidation of capital ever known to man, the United States was last year, ending March 31, 1902, enabled to produce more than one-half of the total steel tonnage of the world. No one contemplating this wonderful result would say that it was a demonstration of decentralization. He, most likely and more correctly, would call it a triumph of concentration, and such it is.

Now the manufacture of cotton goods shows the same tendency and points to the same conclusion. The census of the cotton industry shows that between the years 1800 and 1900 there was an increase of 16 per cent in the number of mills, and 32 per cent in the amount of capital invested. This greater increase in capital invested over the increase in the number of new establishments shows the tendency toward concentration in the cotton industry of this country. As a result of this concentration, Fall River, Massachusetts, has become the American Lancashire.

There are some things in this concentration that mislead many who believe the decentralization theory, and that is the growth of the cotton industry in the South. Though Massachusetts still leads in the number of looms employed in cotton production, it is hard pressed by South Carolina. Both of these States thus appear to be competitors, which they are not. Each manufactures a different grade of goods, which excludes such competition, while the mills of both, in a large number of instances, are owned by the same capitalists; thus what appears to be a decentralization is really concentration.

The result of this concentration is to be seen in the death throes of Lancashire. Should Lancashire fail to survive this result, the death of Lancashire will not mean the decentralization of the cotton industry. It will simply mean that the concentration that once existed in Lancashire has passed to other countries, and is appearing in those countries in a form more deadly to competition than that which has ever existed heretofore, as the death of Lancashire would prove.

Lives Lost.	
Diamond mine, Braidwood, Ill., February 16, 1883.	77
Pocahontas mine, Virginia, March 13, 1884.	150
Santa Fe mine, Kansas, November 10, 1888.	100
Maurice Wood, Pa., September 6, 1889.	63
Loughton, Pa., October 16, 1899.	59
Hill, Farm, Dunbar, Pa., June 16, 1899.	45
Mammoth mine, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., January 27, 1891.	110
Osage County, I. T., January 8, 1892.	200
Dartmouth mine, Pa., August 19, 1893.	50
Vulean, Col., February 18, 1896.	50
Red Ash, W. Va., March 6, 1900.	100
Pleasant Valley, Utah, May 2, 1900.	300
New Castle, Col., September 16, 1901.	75
Teaterville, Tenn., May 9, 1902.	200
Johnstown, Pa., July 9, 1902, about	150
Total	1,729

It is now being learned that about two hundred boys were employed in the latter mines. They helped their fathers; but were not on the company's pay roll. This, the following despatch from the scene of the disaster makes clear:

"Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—The finding of the body of the 7-year old son of Mike Cilenbolic, who perished with his father, evidences a practice which is common in the mine of boys going in to help their fathers. They are not regularly on the pay roll of the company. It is said that yesterday noon nearly 200 boys who were working near the shaft, beside the Stone bridge rushed out of the mine and this was the first intimation that something was wrong. These boys were a mile or more from the Klondike diggings, where the disaster occurred."

H. A. GOFF, SR.

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# FACTS FOR WORKERS

## What The Census Figures For 1900 Reveal.

**The Amount of Idleness, During "Prosperity"—The Increase in the Productivity of Labor Power—The Decrease in the Worker's Earning and the Increase in the Cost of Living Strikingly Set Forth—Concrete Illustrations of the Step Downwards Taken by the American Working Class During the Decade Including 1890—1900**

With all its deficiencies and fraudulencies, there are certain facts which the census of 1900 cannot hide from view. Upon some of them it actually casts a light that was not expected by those who knew of the efforts made to conceal them.

Take, for instance, the amount of enforced idleness—that is, the numbers of that reserve army of unemployed labor, which, even in times of industrial activity like the present, is strong enough to be used with deadly effect by the capitalist class against the employed. We remember the time when Mr. Carroll D. Wright, then chief of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, not only published the "notion" that under any circumstances it could be so much as one-fifth of the wage-working force, but showed "statistically," therefore "beyond dispute," that for one of the "depression" years in the early eighties, it was about seven per cent. in his own great manufacturing state. Now comes the census and shows that in the busy year 1900, the "average number" of wage-workers employed in the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of Massachusetts was 497,000, but that the "highest number" employed in any one month of that year was 623,000.

Need we ask Mr. Wright what this means? Surely any school boy can tell us. If there was at any time in 1900 an available working force of at least 623,000, and if the average number employed during the year was only 497,000, then the average numbers of the unemployed army for the whole year in Mr. Wright's State were at least 126,000, or even 20 per cent. We say, "at least," for it is not to be supposed that even the maximum figure of 623,000 included every available worker in Massachusetts. Again, if the average number employed was 497,000, there must have been times when it was considerably less, and when the "reserve army" was consequently greater in proportion.

Those conditions were not special to Massachusetts. They existed in every State. In Pennsylvania, the greatest number employed at any one time was 226,000, while the average number for the year was only 173,000, showing 21 per cent. of enforced idleness. In New York State, matters were still worse. The greatest number was 1,061,000, as against an average of 849,000. SHOWING FOR THE WHOLE YEAR AN AMOUNT OF ENFORCED IDLENESS EQUIVALENT TO THE PERMANENT NON-EMPLOYMENT OF 242,000 WAGE WORKERS, OR OVER 22 PER CENT. OF THE WHOLE MANUFACTURING LABOR FORCE OF THE EMPIRE STATE. In Ohio, the proportion was 23 1/2 per cent.; in Wisconsin, 27; in Indiana, 30; and so on throughout the country, even the small industries of Texas showing nearly 40 per cent. of enforced idleness.

Another damning fact that the capitalists have done their best to keep from the census records, is the decrease of the worker's earnings in 1900 as compared with 1890, despite the enormous increase that took place in the productivity of labor power during that period.

It is notorious that the returns made by manufacturers to census agents concerning the amount of wages paid to their respective working people, never were so grossly false as in 1900. Yet it appears from those totalized returns, that while the number of wage-workers increased 25 per cent., the total amount of wages paid to them increased only 23 per cent. Or, to put it in another word, perhaps more comprehensible, the average annual earnings per worker fell from \$444 in 1890, to \$437 in 1900, although the value of his gross product was only \$2,200 in 1890, as against \$2,450 in 1900.

Observe, moreover, that the "value" of his gross product increased considerably less than its "quantity." How much less is a question that seems at first difficult to answer, because of the apparent impossibility of averaging "quantities" of products so widely different as those that are turned out by the various industries of the country. But if we take as a basis the "index of prices" given by the great commercial agencies, we can readily find, by a simple operation of arithmetic, that the product worth \$2,450 in 1900 must have been about one-half greater in quantity than the product worth \$2,200 in 1890.

Upon that basis, then, and accepting as correct the fraudulent returns of the manufacturers, we may safely say that the worker received less in 1900 than in 1890 for a product 50 per cent. greater. In other words, CALCULATED BY THE PRICE INSTEAD OF THE QUANTITY, WAGES FELL ABOUT 50 PER CENT. IN TEN YEARS.

But we have, so far, spoken of the "gross product," which contains materials not produced by the workers, engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries. The value of these materials must be deducted in order to obtain the "net product"; that is, the value actually added to the materials in question by the labor employed in those industries. The importance of doing

this will presently appear.

In previous censuses no difference was made between such so-called "raw materials" and those products which, having already undergone a process of manufacture in one establishment, became in their advanced form the materials of another establishment. The total amount of "materials used in manufacture" was thus swelled to an enormous figure by repeated duplications, and when it was deducted from the "gross product" the "net product" was reduced accordingly. Thus could the capitalists and their mouthpieces fraudulently claim on the face of census statistics that the share of labor in its product was about fifty per cent.; or, to borrow their own language, that capitalism was a "fair" partnership between the employer and his employees, the former furnishing "his" capital, "his" responsibility and "his" brain work, the latter furnishing his manual labor, and the two dividing equally between them the net product of their joint industry.

In 1900, however, the Census Office attempted for the first time this essential discrimination. Not, to be sure, for the purpose of enabling the working class—or the class-conscious, conquering portion of it—to ascertain more accurately than before the extent to which it was robbed by its exploiters; for it is quite certain that if the narrow-minded statisticians who were running the office in the interest of the capitalist class could have foreseen such a possible use of their figures, they would have quickly dropped this particular feature of the census of 1900, as they did many others calculated to throw unwelcome light upon the conditions of the wage-workers. What struck them was simply the magnitude of the net product and the credit they expected to get from a successful attempt to display it before the world in its dazzling magnificence!

At any rate, the figures are there. And it is upon the authority of the census that we can now make the following statement:

The "net product" of the manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1900 was \$3,885 millions of dollars (factory prices).

The total amount of wages paid to the 5,320,000 workers who produced it was \$2,390 millions of dollars.

THE "SHARE OF LABOR" WAS THEREFORE 27 PER CENT. OF THE VALUE OF ITS PRODUCT AT FACTORY PRICES.

Now bear in mind that the value of the product, as given in the census and as stated above, is computed at its factory price. Of course, the workman does not buy from the retail dealer at such prices. The process through which the purchasing power of his wages is reduced on the retail market, is fully explained in the "Socialist Almanac" (pages 176-178), where account is duly taken of the difference between the factory and the retail price in the calculations made on such insufficient data as were supplied by the census of 1890. This difference was estimated in the "Almanac" at fifty per cent.; a very moderate and we might say very low estimate, considering all the profits made by transporters, wholesalers, brokers, retail dealers, etc., at every step on the way from the place of production to the home of the consumer. By applying the same arithmetic treatment to the more complete data supplied by the census of 1900, we find that in that year THE ACTUAL SHARE OF LABOR IN ITS PRODUCT, RETAIL PRICE, WAS EIGHTEEN PERCENT.

This is less than one-fifth; but, to simplify matters, let us say one-fifth. The shoe-maker, then, in conjunction with the farm laborer, who raises cattle, with the journeyman butcher who slaughters and skins that cattle, with the journeyman tanner, who converts the skin of that cattle into shoe leathers, etc., etc., makes, say five pairs of shoes, and does even get enough money to buy one, since the total wages paid for the five pairs of shoes to all the workers who have in various ways and degrees contributed to their production, transportation and distribution, must come out of the one pair. And so with the tailor and his five coats, with the hatter and his five hats; with the miller and his five barrels of flour, etc., etc.

But it may be asked, "What becomes of the four pairs of shoes and the four coats and the four hats and the four barrels of flour, etc., that the worker produced but does not get?" And it may further be observed: "The capitalist class, which appropriates all these surplus values, cannot consume them, since it constitutes only a minority of the population." Aye, such would obviously be the case, if all the wage-workers were employed in producing things of the kind only that their own class is able to buy. But the capitalist class controls production, directs it, orders it. Of every five workers it therefore employs one only in producing the so-called "necessaries" for all. The four others are employed in producing luxuries or in creating forms of property property that the capitalist class alone can own or enjoy. So long, however, as capitalism remains in the competitive stage, production is more or less speculative, chaotic, disorderly; and a surplus is occasionally created which cannot find

an outlet. But we shall not here anticipate on the "Crises" subject, which, on account of its importance, we must reserve for special treatment.

Since the census of 1900 was taken, an enormous increase has occurred in the price of "working class necessities" and in the production of "capitalistic commodities" while the money earnings of labor have upon the whole sensibly decreased, owing chiefly to the further perfection of machinery and the consequent substitution of unskilled for skilled workers. The "share of labor in its product," which in 1900 was no doubt smaller than at any previous time in the history of this country, has, therefore, continued to decline and a further step downwards has been taken by the American working class in these times of "highest prosperity."

In conclusion, let us observe that this expression, "the share of labor," is rightly obnoxious to the class-conscious, scientific Socialist, who knows the meaning of words and the value of correct language in economic education. The man who is robbed does not "share" with the robber; he is robbed, purely and simply. Nor does the Socialist consider that the extent to which the worker is robbed by the capitalist is a fundamental question. He rightly holds that the workers should not be robbed at all, and, therefore, works for the abolition of the robbery system, known as capitalism. The robber must go; that is, the capitalist must go. Nevertheless, it is proper, it is essential, that in the coming Congressional campaign the facts here presented as concrete illustrations of the workings of capitalism, be submitted to the masses of workers, among whom the Republic prospered hitherto, and the Democratic sidetracks will competitively "work" this fall harder than they ever did for the maintenance of that system by its own victims.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

### AGREEMENTS WANTED.

Chicago, July 18.—Renewed activity on the part of the Chicago business men followed the settlement of the freight-handlers' and teamsters' strike, and at the close of business hours Wednesday night thousands of tons of freight had been sent to and from the various freight depots. Every one of the 24,000 strikers who could obtain employment had returned to work by 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The strike, it is estimated, cost the business men of Chicago ten million dollars, and in order to guard against such a contingency in the future they are preparing to inaugurate an educational campaign in opposition to the sympathetic strike.

The labor unions will be asked to forego the use of this weapon. The business interests which suffered through the strike will join in pledging themselves, it is said, not to sign union agreements which do not guard them against these strikes.

On the other hand the labor unions are fighting to secure the right to abrogate agreements for the purpose of ordering sympathetic strikes.

The freight handlers blame the national officers of the teamsters for the loss of the strike. They declare that the strike shows the necessity for incorporating in all agreements a reservation which will permit strikes.

Credit for the settlement is given to the State Board of Arbitration. It was the adoption of the suggestions by that board which led to the action of the freight handlers' union declaring the struggle with the railroads at an end.

### THE DROUGHT

Still no sign of rain on the parched and arid tracts of Queensland and New South Wales, the States most affected. Thousands of miles can be traversed with not a living thing or a blade of grass to be seen. An Australian Mendelssohn is required to compose a musical tone-picture to express its full effect. No Elijah is forthcoming to accomplish a miracle. Food is becoming ever scarcer and dearer, threatening to reach a famine; and yet Australia has had some splendid seasons the last few years. More wheat has been grown than local consumption demanded, and we became exporters. Butter, cheese, and poultry products were exported. The best cattle and mutton were also sent out of the country. We have had abundant fruit harvests. Yet with all this plenty in good years, we are now face to face with almost empty granaries and food supplies. Even in Sydney, unless rain soon comes, the metropolis will have an alarming shortage in its water supply. Meanwhile no intelligent effort is proposed to solve the Australian problem, the conservation of water—the chief need all the time. Capitalistic anarchy and profit-grinding have squeezed the last drops of moisture in dividends. Miners have delved, shearers have shorn, flocks and herds have been reared and guarded by the workers of the bush—and the non-workers have reaped all the benefits; they are squealing now only because their share of surplus values is decreasing, and they fear having to go to work. The "British investor" (to whom we are in pawn) is getting alarmed, and "something" is demanded of Federal and State governments as "the logic of politics" by the class who rule. There is a solution of the drought problem, but it will be effected only when the nationalization of the land and all the means of life are accomplished, and the people as a whole are the proprietors. The working class can bring about Socialism by their votes.—Sydney, Australia, People.



JAMES CONNOLLY.

## THE IRISH AGITATOR.

SKETCH OF JAMES CONNOLLY, WHO WILL TOUR THIS COUNTRY.

**A Proletarian in Early Training—Well Educated in the School of Experience—Once Irish Nationalist of Extreme Type—Well Versed in Irish History, Indefatigable Propagandist and Excellent Speaker—Founder of the Irish Socialist Republican Party.**

James Connolly, whom the Irish Socialist Republican Party has selected to tour this country under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, was born in 1869 near Clowes in the County of Monaghan, Ireland.

Particulars concerning his early training and education are scarce, because there was none, for Connolly was "dragged up" like most proletarian boys. Connolly is, nevertheless, well-educated. His education is of that kind which comes from conflict with circumstances, and the constant reasoning on and analysis of those circumstances. His whole character has been colored by these experiences, which have been bitter. He has a deep hatred of those social institutions that have weighed so heavily on the working class. Connolly was, in early years a nationalist of the extreme type. He was not long in finding out the insufficiency of the nationalist ideal, and soon turned for salvation to Socialism.

James Connolly has a profound knowledge of ancient and modern history, especially in its applicability to the problems of social development. He is particularly well-versed in Irish history, especially in the revolutionary phases of it. Connolly excels as no experience within our experience here, in the following and applying of abstract economic principles and historic parallels to the ordinary phases of our social life. An indefatigable propagandist and an excellent platform speaker, his speeches are mainly marked by close, logical reasoning, though there is also a plentiful play of the imaginative faculty. Connolly has a sledge-hammer repartee.

In person, Connolly is about medium height, with the expressive grey eyes and black hair and eyebrows, which he said to be typical of the Celt. He conceals a highly sensitive and high-strung nervous system under an exterior of almost unvarying imperturbability. James Connolly founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party in Dublin in 1896. He had had some previous experience as a Socialist lecturer in Scotland and England, and is well known in both countries.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Connolly wrote and the I. S. R. P. issued a manifesto setting forth the attitude of the revolutionary working class of Ireland toward the celebration of that event, and calling upon the workers to demonstrate their hostility to it. This manifesto was distributed in thousands all over Ireland and was the first public declaration made in Ireland antagonistic to this official parade of loyalty. As the official Home Rule Party had advised the people of Ireland to take up an attitude of "benevolent neutrality," and the Parnellite newspaper "The Daily Independent" refused the loan of their offices in O'Connell street for the purposes of an anti-Jubilee magic lantern show, the task for organizing the popular hostility was taken up by the I. S. R. P. A public meeting was accordingly called and held in College Green the evening preceding the official day of celebration. The meeting was attended by thousands of stalwart workers. Connolly acting as chairman, Miss Maund Gonne being among the speakers. The rowdy students of Trinity College attempted to capture a black flag which was carried by the I. S. R. P. but were handsomely drubbed in spite of the protection of the police. On the following evening Con-

nolly headed a procession organized by the I. S. R. P., which paraded the city of Dublin carrying a coffin labelled "The British Empire," and accompanied by six black flags setting forth the number of famine deaths, evictions and emigrations during Queen Victoria's reign. More than 30,000 people accompanied this procession through Dublin; it held possession of the main streets in a thoroughly orderly fashion for over three hours, but was eventually broken up by a series of baton charges by the police, one woman being killed and over 200 persons being treated for wounds as a result of the police brutality.

In revenge for this wanton attack the enraged people smashed the glass in the windows of every shop which had put out loyalist flags or decorations.

The official estimate of the damage stated the loss at \$5,000.

As the authorities had arrested a number of persons who had no official part in the demonstration, Connolly presented himself at the police station in the course of the week and claimed as his property the band instruments which the police had seized at the head of the procession, thus inviting the castle authorities to prosecute him if they dared; but, as it was the wish of the British government to represent Ireland as joining in the Jubilee rejoicings, and as a prosecution of this kind would have frustrated this design, he was not molested and the instruments were returned to him as their owner.

On the formation of the Centenary Committee to arrange for the celebration of the Irish insurrection of 1798, Connolly was appointed one of the delegates of the I. S. R. P. to that committee until the Socialist Republicans withdrew, owing to the refusal of the committee to pass a resolution limiting membership to those who agreed with the republican principles of those whose memory they were honoring. He also produced and published a series of '98 Readings, in which were reprinted for the first time the most important writings, manifestoes, etc., of the United-Irishmen.

On the foundation of the Workers' Republic in 1898 as the official organ of the I. S. R. P., Connolly was appointed editor, a position which he has held ever since. He also wrote under the nom-de-plume of "Spalpin" and has produced under the auspices of this party various pamphlets, "Erin's Hope," "Home Thrusts," "New Evangel," "Socialism and Nationalism."

The Irish Socialist Republican Party, held the first public meeting in Ireland to protest against the Transvaal war, Connolly being one of the principal speakers. Again on the occasion when the Colonial Secretary visited Ireland and a public meeting of protest against the war called by the Transvaal Committee was prohibited by the government, Connolly was appointed chairman of the meeting which the Transvaal Committee attempted to hold in defiance of the authorities and for his action in accepting the post was arrested and fined.

On this occasion, Mr. Willie Redmond, M. P., after advising the people to hold their meeting and defy the police, prudently stayed within doors himself, leaving to a woman, Miss Gonne, the Republican Nationalist, and the Socialists, the task of facing the police.

Connolly was also chosen secretary of the committee which was formed by the anti-Loyalist bodies of Dublin on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit in April, 1900.

Connolly has acted as Secretary to all the Election Committees of the Dublin Socialists since the passing of the Local Government, (Ireland), Act of 1890, first enfranchising the Irish workers in the municipalities.

He was Socialist Labor candidate for Wood Luoy Ward at last elections and polled 431 votes, in spite of the fact that the electors were told by the priests that they could not as Catholics vote for a Socialist; that the Roman Catholic clergy worked against him; that the Home Rule politicians threw all their power in the scale against him, that the saloon keepers debauched the constituency with bribes and drinks to keep him out and that the Tory and Home Rule Vote was exerted in favor of his opponent.

Connolly is an unskilled laborer, and has been successfully a carter, a navy builder's laborer, shipyard laborer, proof reader on a newspaper, and followed various other minor occupations.

MARK DEERING.

Dublin, Ireland, July 8.

## ITINERARY OF IRISH AGITATION.

Socialist Labor Party, National Headquarters.

New York, July 15, 1902.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting.—The National Executive Committee, in casting up the responses of Sections to the circular issued in the matter of the Irish agitator, considers it necessary to submit a preliminary schedule of the dates to be set, in order to arrive at a definite understanding with the various State Executive Committees and Sections. At the same time, we desire to give other information bearing upon this tour of agitation.

We have received word from Dublin that James Connolly is the comrade selected by the Party in Ireland, and we have been assured that he is most competent to expound the cause. He is to sail from Liverpool on September 4 on one of the White Star liners. These generally make the passage inside of 8 days, but making due allowance for possible delay, Section New York has called its meeting for Sept. 15.

The Assembly Districts of Section New York have pledged enough to more than cover the expenses of his stay in this city. After the meeting in New York City, three days have been set aside for Westchester Co., N. Y., which Section has pledged \$30.

After that:

NEW JERSEY, Sept. 19-21. (Pledges—Union County, \$5; Passaic County, \$10; North Hudson, \$11).

CONNECTICUT, September 22-23. (Pledges—Rockville, \$10; Hartford, \$25; New Haven, \$5).

MASSACHUSETTS, Sept. 26-Oct. 6. (Pledges—Fall River, \$14; Lynn, \$10; Everett, \$10; Lowell, \$5; Medford, \$5; Boston, \$25; Lawrence, \$5; Holyoke, \$5; Worcester, \$12).

NEW YORK, Oct. 7-12. (Pledges, outside of N. Y. and Westchester Counties—Rochester, \$5; Schenectady, \$10; Troy, \$30).

PENNSYLVANIA, (Allegheny Co.) Oct. 13-15. (Pledges—Branch 26, Allegheny Co., \$10; Easton, \$5).

OHIO, Oct. 16-18. (Pledges—Columbus, \$7.25; Dayton, \$25).

KENTUCKY, Oct. 19-20. (Pledges—Louisville, \$20).

INDIANA, Oct. 21-22. (Pledges—Indianapolis, \$15).

ILLINOIS, Oct. 23-24. (Pledges—Collinsville, \$1.60 per month).

Michigan and Wisconsin do not consider their field favorable, hence the next State will be—

MINNESOTA, Oct. 25-27. (Pledges—Minneapolis, \$25; Duluth, \$10).

Then South to

MISSOURI, Oct. 28-29. (Pledges—St. Louis, \$23).

There is nothing in Kansas and that State would have to be crossed to reach

COLORADO, Nov. 1-6. (Pledges—Grand Junction, \$25; Colorado Springs, \$5; Teller County, \$10).

This schedule, as remarked before, is a preliminary one. If there is any shifting to be done, it must be done without delay. For the sake of convenience, the N. E. C. will deal with the State Committees only, these to apportion the time of the agitator within their jurisdiction. As fast as final dates are set they will be published in THE PEOPLE. Due care must be taken by the State Committees to so arrange the rotation of the dates as to cause no unnecessary loss of time and fare.

We are informed by the Irish Socialist Republican Party that Comrade Connolly can remain until the middle of November; but that time can probably be shifted if need be. We shall see with what measure of success the tour is attended and can then provide for what additional time there may be at our disposal.

In order to facilitate the work of advertising the meetings called by the Sections, we have had prepared, through the Labor News Co.:

- 1.) A poster, 9x12. These will be furnished at \$1.00 per 100.
- 2.) A handbill, at \$1.50 per 1,000.
- 3.) A card, at \$2.00 per 1,000.

We shall keep the type for these standing, filling in date and place of meeting to suit, and run off what quantity a Section may order of any one or two or all three of these. Ample time must be given to fill orders.

In regard to the itinerary, the State Committees are called upon to make definite and final report not later than August 1, 1902.

Sections must remit their pledges not later than August 15, 1902.

For the National Executive Committee, HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

"Virtue is its own reward," and you can claim the reward at any time, and if it pleases you, you can collect it. The amount of satisfaction there is in this reward is not told by many people, because it seems to be one of those few things that almost every man is willing to allow every other man to possess in full. A Chicago person, named Charles Starkur, recently collected this reward, together with ten cents for his pains, and he was not at all pleased with it. He did not pat himself on the back, nor did he perform any other feat of self-gratulation. He had found \$40,118, and when he returned it to the woman to whom it belonged, or who possessed it, she, in an excess of squandering, recognized his virtue, and his paid up policy of honesty, to the extent of one dime, coin of the Republic. Now Charles has some of the traits of other men, and when he found how much he had received, he kicked himself, which is just as easy a thing to do as to pat yourself on the back. He had his virtue, and therewith its own reward, but he made the air of his city hot with the way he said things about the woman who had given him a dime more than he should have received. His greed overcame him, and he thought that \$40,117.90 was considerable to have had saved to one, be that one man or woman, for the small price of virtue and ten cents.

## DIRECTORY OF . . .

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Horncraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Road street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 367, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 350 Ontario street, top floor.

SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., headquarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 545, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 110 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmet avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

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**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES**  
In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 86,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority. The proletarian, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.  
—COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

#### THE RUSSIAN MEETING.

The meeting in aid of "Free Russia," held by alleged revolutionists, addressed by ex-capitalist office holders and politicians of the reactionary democratic party, and used to boom a pernicious capitalist newspaper, at Cooper Union, Friday, July 18, is repudiated by every truly revolutionary Russian. Such meetings are not only tactically false, but they are in violation of the revolutionary principles of Marx, to which the present Russian revolutionary movement owes its clear cut economic and political programme, with its absence of nihilistic demonstrations. Think of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States going to Russia and seeking there the aid of the bourgeoisie of Russia to free America from its despotic classes! Think of that bourgeoisie, with the aid of a few alleged members of the Socialist Labor Party, using the movement for American freedom to foist their own peculiar reactionary ideas upon the Russian people, and to secure office for themselves and their dirty henchmen! Think of that! And you will have an exact analogy of what these alleged revolutionists are doing in this country. They are using the Russian revolutionary movement, not in the interest of Russia, but in the interest of reaction and jobs.

The truly revolutionary movement of Russia looks, not to the reactionary politicians, but to the working class of America. It looks to them because it knows that to depend upon the reactionists is to walk on quicksands which will engulf and kill them; while to depend upon the working class is to depend upon a rock whose stability and strength increases with the pressure exerted. Russia is fast becoming industrial and capitalistic. It is developing a working class which is becoming the revolutionary storm center of that country. This working class shouts in loud voice, "Down with the reactionists! Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have the world to gain!"

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST CONFERENCE.

The proposition, emanating from Russia, suggesting an international conference to deal with trusts, is an indication of the trend of events. These huge undertakings having outgrown national boundaries, have reached a stage where it has become necessary to deal with them through a conference of the nations—that is, internationally.

Though the ostensible purpose of the conference suggested by Russia is "to protect international commerce against artificial depression in prices," we may rest assured that whatever steps are taken by the conference in pursuit of this object, those steps will have no vital effect in retarding the growth of the trusts; no more effect, in fact, than the Hague Peace Conference, suggested by the same government, had in retarding the increase of armaments among modern nations.

What may be looked for is a discussion such as will elicit and focus such information as will tend to promote the development of international trusts, and to entrench them all the more strongly. We

may look for the extension and the application of those principles that are made the basis of national trust operations to international trusts and their operations; viz., an international agreement as to the restriction of production, the maintenance of prices, the division of world markets into territories, with certain rights and privileges for each and every national trust, etc.

The fact that the suggestion to hold an International Conference on Trusts owes its origin directly to the Brussels sugar convention—a body that decides upon the question of national bounties and the pro rata production of sugar for each and every nation represented in it—lends considerable support to this view of the matter.

The international trust conference will prove an eye-opener to those who believe the trust question is to be settled by high, low, or no tariffs.

#### THE STEEL TRUST INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

The disclosures attending the hearing for an injunction restraining the steel trust from converting \$200,000,000 of its preferred stock into second mortgage bonds have a direct bearing upon the recent ten per cent increase in wages granted that corporation to its laborers and furnacemen. As the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE will remember, at the time this increase was granted, the steel trust asserted that it would mean an increase in the annual payroll of \$4,000,000.

On July 14, Charles Schwab testifying in the injunction proceedings referred to above, stated that last year the profits of the steel trust were \$98,700,000, AS AGAINST AN ESTIMATED PROFIT OF \$140,000,000 FOR THE YEAR COMING. Thus, while there is an increase of wages of ten per cent amounting to \$4,000,000, there is an increase of profit over ten times as great, or \$41,300,000 in all.

How this enormous increase is made possible several Pittsburg correspondents of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE have made clear. It is made possible by the creation of conditions which, in the language of one of those correspondents, is so brutal, resulting in such a loss of life to the workers, that "One needs the powers of a Dante or a Shakespeare to draw this picture with its mighty shadows." Says this correspondent further: "Uppermost in the consideration of the 'bosses' is the volume of output, particularly in the iron and steel and in the coal and coke industries. No matter what the output may be today, the 'bosses' look for a greater to-morrow, and to that end every other consideration is sacrificed"—even the workers' lives, for our correspondent shows that last year, in Allegheny County, where most of the steel trust works are located, there were two thousand violent deaths, largely due to "accidents."

These disclosures show what THE PEOPLE has contended before—that with increased wages there will go an increased output and an increased profit for the capitalist out of all proportion to the increased wages and increased death rate among the workers.

Capitalism is not philanthropy; it is brutality. The sooner the workmen find that out the better it will be for their class.

#### "THE LIBERAL-DEMOCRAT."

The liberal-democrat, alias Henry George-and-William-Bryan-ite, has a peculiar notion, by means of which he hopes to abolish the trust. He demands a REAL free trade, such as exists between the various States of the United States. The English free trade article he denounces as spurious, having found out that it breeds trusts also.

This new free trade notion marks an advance—in notions. As an economic idea it is a crab-step. One would judge from it that there are and could be no trusts in the States, because there are no tariffs between the States. Why, there are even local trusts. If the liberal-democrat, alias Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, will take a run over to Brooklyn, he will see there large bakeries, consolidations, in some instances, that have a practical monopoly of the bread-making business of New York and Brooklyn. These trusts, with whom the small bakers cannot successfully compete, have no tariff to aid them. All comers have a free field and can pitch into them, if they want to, but they generally don't want to, as they haven't got enough capital to want to.

The liberal-democrat, alias Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, is obviously unaware of the fact that combination and consolidation are products of the pure and undefiled com-

petition for which he clamors so much.

Workingmen, who are not protected by tariffs, combine, though in a competitive state. Tariffs do not protect workingmen from the influx of immigration. Yet they continue to combine for protection. What is there to lead us to believe, then, that when there is no tariff to protect capitalists that they will fail to combine!

As the combination of capital results in cheaper production, and as only cheap production can win in a free trade fight, it is under free trade that the capitalists are most likely to combine.

What the liberal-democrat, alias the Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, needs is a more liberal education, not merely a liberal name. When he has acquired that liberal education, he will know that the only way to "bust" the trust is for society to own it.

#### THE SLOANE WEDDING GIFTS.

The capitalist press is just now relating the remarkably safe transportation of the \$1,000,000 worth of wedding gifts to Miss Lillia Vanderbilt Sloane, from Lenox, Massachusetts, to New York City. "Diamonds, pearls, rare gems, rich cut glass, silverware, and articles of cunning workmanship in gold, ivory and metal, paintings, bric-a-brac and rare tapestries and fabrics," the reader is informed, were under "the unceasing vigil of detectives for four weeks, in which even the railroad stations were watched for suspicious persons."

To a stranger to capitalist civilization, who had heard of its boasted perfection, in which it was proclaimed the most moral of civilizations, these extraordinary precautions must have contradicted the reports upon which he had been fed. A civilization that was truly moral would have no need for such precautions. The fact that such precautions are necessary reveals a condition of immorality that no amount of boasting can eliminate.

These precautions reveal the presence in society of an element that endeavors to thrive by the appropriation of property which it has not earned by its own labor. They show the existence of an element that must steal in order to live. Such an element is made up partly of men and women who are criminals by nature, who have inherited criminal instincts; but most largely by men and women who have been driven to crime by want and privation or led to engage in it by the wrong morality of capitalism, which exalts and honors the men and women who by means of an aggressive selfishness, combined with a legitimate cunning, overreach and exploit their more altruistic and honorable brethren. The demoralizing effect of the example thus set is as great as that of want and privation. Its insidious influence results in a skepticism and cynicism which finds expression in such sentiments as these: "Stealing is all right, as long as you don't get caught;" "It all depends upon how much you steal. If you steal a million or a railroad or two, it is all right; but if you steal a loaf of bread, it's all wrong." "If you take anything, see that you take it legally. As for the morality of the thing, never mind that—take it legally; that's all." Such skepticism and cynicism break down the finest sense of right and duty, and lead to a demoralization in which petty theft becomes easy.

It is from the class of criminals that are made such by economic and social influences that the class of hereditary criminals are, in the course of time, recruited. If, therefore, we would do away with crime and bring about a system in which criminality would be greatly decreased and property rightly earned properly protected, we must do away with capitalism.

Then will the vigils of detectives be remarkable only as things that once were; but are no more.

#### Political and Economic.

"Printers' Ink," an advertising weekly, tells the story of how "Force," a patent food, was put on the market, and it begins its tale with the words, "Here is a remarkable story of pluck in advertising." All who wish to succeed by means of advertising have only to follow in the path laid out by the owners of "Force." In the first place they are rich, and have other big sellers. H. O., for instance. When they tell their new article they manufactured enormous quantities of it, and sent it to the dealers on credit, before a single order was given. Then they sent out millions of letters telling of the properties of the food, and enclosing a coupon entitling the person holding it to a fifteen cent package for five cents. The company also agreed to redeem the coupons from the grocers for ten cents. Then on four successive Sundays they inserted in different papers advertising that cost

in all \$100,000. The cost of this campaign, before a single return was received, was about \$250,000. You, who would succeed have but to use your natural energies and \$250,000, otherwise you lay yourself open to the suspicion that you lack "pluck," and "pluck," with \$250,000, is one of the surest ways to make a fortune.

The "American and Journal," which with its long name is still as bad as it was when it was the simple, every day "Journal," published yesterday a picture purporting to be "Bishop Potter as He Appears at His Adirondack Camp." It looks like the Bishop somewhat, only there is still more resemblance to Mr. Tracy, who is now occupying the centre of the western stage. That may be due to the fact that the artist's pencil has grown accustomed to drawing the out-law's face, and could not get back to the church with any degree of facility. But the pose and look of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church. Now, if the Rt. Rev. Camps out either in a church or in a castle, he gets so near to nature, and throws off so many of the trappings of civilization, that it is really dangerous. We do not assert with any degree of confidence that the building he is in is the rear of the Rt. Rev. is the camp, but it is not why did the "Am. and J." waste space on it that could have been devoted to "Foxy Grandpa," or full-paged pictures of "clues" in the different murder cases now before the public.

"The Times" seems to have concealed somewhere in its immediate midst an editorial writer who inclines to zoology, an elaboration of idiosyncrasy, and a belief that he is keen and sarcastic. The past two days saw the hard and dull "Times" blossom out with writin's on its editorial page that were so surprising that those who read the page as a short but keen penance and a sure way to atonement, were jolted into an unpleasant surprise. Thursday, this witty animaler compared Irving Winslow to a whipper. It took nearly a column to get the comparison in, to explain and elaborate what every one knows or else does not give a cuss about, but finally the comparison was crowded in. Yesterday the same person gets in more fine work and compares Bryan to the alligator which was recently whipped by a crocodile in the Zoological Garden. The crocodile in this case is Cleveland, and the animal at which the whipper was supposed to yelp was Cleveland also. "The Times" must feel a stir of its "democratic principles," or else it must fear that it is not well for a newspaper, to say nothing of a man, to be alone. All the other papers have certain parties who keep them company, and like true lovers bring gifts. But, even though "The Times" does intend to come back to the fold, it surely does not intend to run Grover Cleveland for the fourth time. But if not, why waste such terms of endearment as elephant, crocodile, and hippopotamus on him, and why picture him as supreme and victorious over all his enemies?

The bricklayers, who have won so many victories of late and who have been led to the belief that their position could not be assailed, are now threatened with a machine for laying bricks. According to the accounts given by experts, the machine is operated by two men and a boy, and will do the work of seven men. It is also asserted that not only will the machine do the work, but it will do certain kinds of work in better fashion than hand workers do it. The machine works perfectly around doors and windows, and costs but \$500 to set up. If it fulfills all promises the bricklayers will probably be forced to revise their opinion on the matter of their craft never being assailed by a machine.

#### ROUMANIAN IMMIGRATION.

There is a certain fancy that owes its origin to the fertile brain of Josiah Flynt, the runaway author of "The World of Graft," and writer of tramp tales and theories. According to this fancy, men become tramps because of an innate desire to rove or to wander. This desire the poetical Flynt has dubbed "The Wanderlust." All trampdom is thus reduced to a state of too much "wanderlust," just as poverty, in other equally profound cases, is reduced to a case of too much drink. Of course, the fact that American trampdom owes its origin largely to the disbandments of the Union and Confederate armies, just after the Civil War, when thousands upon thousands of enlisted men were discharged and set adrift to tramp the highways and byways of the country in search of employment, thus acquiring the lore for roving which characterizes the modern "hobo," does not cut any figure with the fanciful and poetic "wanderlusters."

Other facts, like industrial depressions and panics—which give rise to unemployment and drive men from place to place in search of employment, thus destroying industrial habits and creating a restless disposition—no more interfere with the "wanderlust" theory than do microbes with the development of inorganic bodies. Little things like facts never bother the fanciful and poetical. Facts, though, are stubborn things. Despite the romanticists and the poets, every day events occur that destroy the fine texture of their imaginative creations. The great East Side of the great city of New York is just now discussing the possibilities of an overflow immigration from Roumania. "Thousands upon thousands of families are leaving that country for America, many of these undertaking their journey to Hamburg or Bremen on foot." Why are these people so desirous of leaving their native home, to which they are bound by the ties of birth, association and patriotism, and to sail the broad Atlantic and come to this country? Do they believe with Bayard Taylor that the best way to see, study and enjoy the classical and natural beauties of Europe is afoot on

less than fifty cents a day? Or are they afflicted with the Flynt-Wanderlust microbe, warranted to make any family pull up its sacred stakes, and, like the Arab, fold their tent and silently steal away—leaving creditors to mourn their departure? These Roumanian families take no stock in the scholarly and cultured beliefs of Taylor, nor are they affected with microbes of the Flynt-Wanderlust species. Life is a serious business to them. Its problems are too large for them to be concerned with fanciful theories. Those people are practically becoming tramps because their economic condition compels them to. They, like the soldiers of the disbanded American armies after the Civil War, are seeking the highways and byways, not for the purpose of satisfying an innate desire to wander, but to reach a land where they may search for employment, in order that they may live as becomes men and women. Their self-expatiation is not undertaken for fun; it is undertaken to secure life and all that makes it dear. This is made plain in the reason for their wholesale coming to this country, which is that it has become so difficult for them to make a living in Roumania that their only salvation is immigration.

Thus is the "Wanderlust" fancy hit once more by the economic fact.

#### BLAMING THE MINERS.

The attempts of the mine inspectors, acting in conjunction with the mine officials, to shift the blame for the Johnstown, Pa., disaster onto the miners, is just what might be expected from capitalist officials. The theory that State officials, such as factory or mine inspectors, are elected or appointed for the purpose of serving the whole people, regardless of economic interests, has long been exploded. In fact, these inspectors have been shown to be the protectors and the apologists of the offending capitalists. This truth was brought home with great force during the recent agitation against the illegal employment of children in the glass factories of southern New Jersey. It was then shown that the Chief Factory Inspector of the State was not only familiar with this violation of the law, but that he had also written a monograph on the diseases arising out of it, and had therein justified the violation on the ground that it was necessary to the profitable production of glass goods. A few weeks ago the President sent Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, to make an "impartial" report of the coal strike, with a view to its early settlement by the Chief Executive. The result was the publication of the railroad presidents' letters to the miners' organizations, a step that was calculated to tell against the miners and their demands. That the mine inspectors of Pennsylvania should show that they understand their "duties," just as well as Stanbury and Wright, should not, consequently, cause amazement. That they should first meet in consultation with the mine officials in the office of the mine, and act in conjunction with them, should, consequently, cause no surprise, for that is the way "official investigations" are conducted. When the working class has sense enough to secure control of the functions of government "official investigations" will mean something more than capitalist justification. They will mean working class protection. They will then mean working class vindication.

#### THE HYPOCRITICAL YELLOW JOURNAL.

It has become axiomatic that the capitalists will do every thing for the working class but get off their backs. The capitalists will organize philanthropic work and indulge in platitudes about the sufferings, the inequalities and the degradation of the workers, but they will make no attempt to change the system whereby they are enabled to reap millions of profits from the workers and the conditions against which the workers rebel. On the contrary, the capitalists make greater efforts to perpetuate the capitalist system and to make their places upon the backs of the workers all the more secure.

There is published in New York City, a newspaper called the Yellow Journal, which is a practical demonstration of the axiomatic saying which we have just quoted and commented upon. Owned by a millionaire, whose family estates consisting of silver mines and extensive ranches, foot well up toward a hundred millions; owned by a man whose political aspirations within the Democratic party are a public secret, this newspaper describes the wrongs of the working class in a manner that would be harrowing were they not hypocritical.

Last Saturday evening this Yellow Journal published an editorial on the coal strike, in which it showed that the laborer were alone essential, and that the capitalist was a useless, arrogant incubus, absorbing from the miners the difference between their EARNINGS and their pay and living in luxury, while poverty and death from disaster was the lot of the miners.

One would naturally conclude from such "radical" talk that the newspaper advocated the abolition of the useless, parasitic capitalist; or, if not, at least, a far better scale of wages and far better conditions for the miners than is at present enjoyed by them. But either of these conclusions is wrong. This yellow newspaper and its millionaire owner, alive to the interests of the capitalist class, of which the latter is a member, is simply spinning a fine argument for the recognition of the miners' union and the settlement of the coal strike by arbitration. It argues that unions are a source of strength to industry. That because this country is best organized unionistically, it is the greatest industrially. That, in view of the great extravagances of the capitalists, the ten per cent advance demanded by the miners can easily be granted.

This argument hollered down means this: Seeing that we are the greatest country, unionistically, as well as industrially, it follows that to recognize the unions means simply to increase our industrial greatness; while the ten per cent, dropped off of

the extravagances of the wealthy does not affect the injustice, or the justice, of the robbery committed upon labor by that useless, arrogant incubus, the capitalist.

To grant this increase (according to the Yellow Journal's own estimate) 13 cents a day and get a larger output of coal, while perpetuating the capitalist system, is then the purpose of this hypocritical sheet's "radical and Socialist" editorial.

It simply means that the capitalist class, of which the Yellow Journal's owner is a member, should be more firmly strapped to the backs of the working class. Workingmen, look out for this treacherous sheet.

#### DEVERY'S SPEECH.

William Devory, the friend and protector of "the system," and the ex-Chief of Police who is more powerful out, than his successor is in, office, has just made a speech to the voters of the district of which he has just been elected the Tammany leader. The speech, while it is not unusual in substance, being of the type that is generally made on such occasions, has the merit of being unusual in form. It is candid, brusque and blunt, making no pretence of finesse and elegance, or high political ideals, which deceives no one but those willing to be deceived. It is outspoken in its advocacy of the use of political office for the purpose of securing jobs for distribution. As such, it is a reflex of the economic condition of society, and shows that Devory and the political corruptionists of his stamp owe their influence greatly to defective industrial conditions.

Referring, with his illiterate frankness, to one of his political opponents in his district, Devory asked his hearers, "Did Mr. Sheehan ever give you a job?" The implication embodied in that question, that he would be different than Sheehan and give them jobs, evoked from his hearers, who were mainly of the working class, an emphatic answer in the negative, which was followed with enthusiastic applause.

This, then, is one of the sources of the politician's power. Given a constantly increasing number of men, mainly young men at that, without industrial situations and business and professional opportunities, seeking something profitable to do, and the power of the politician is assured. His corruption is regarded with complacency by those whom circumstances force to profit by it or who seek to profit by it. Were the industrial circumstances of these men other than they really are—were it not necessary for them to beg the politician for a job on a street railway or on some city department—these men would be independent of the demoralizing favors of the politicians in order to gain a livelihood. Political corruption would thus decrease greatly because one of its most important props would be then removed.

There is one hope in this condition of affairs and that is that the number of men seeking political jobs increase faster than the jobs. The ratio of unemployed is greater than the number of political berths that can be made for them. A Boston correspondent of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE showed that there were fifteen thousand applicants for 13,000 jobs in that city in five months and that the number was increasing at such a rate that the Mayor had concluded to refuse to consider any further pleas. In New York city the number is likely to be much larger owing to the great size of the city and the number of unemployed.

Devory and Devoryism are synonymous with Capitalism. Remove the latter and the other two will disappear along with it.

#### THE NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

The news from Washington regarding the Administration's plan for the "restraint" of corporations or trusts, is of such a character as to lead to the belief that the President contemplates a measure that can be used with great effect against labor organizations only. The measure, it is said, by those in a position to know, will "be of broad scope and applicable to any form of organization affecting trade and commerce." It is held by many capitalistic interests that labor organizations are constantly and needlessly interfering with trade and commerce, and that since such is the fact, they ought to be amenable to any legislation which the Administration may advocate against combinations and trusts. To this, the friends of the Administration's Anti-Trust Bill have responded by assuring the makers of this argument that all that they demand will be duly provided for in the new measure, pretty much as it was provided for in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the amendments thereto.

The publicity clause of the President's bill, calling for an accounting "so that the public may know what corporations are doing with the privileges conferred on them" will not restrain the trusts any, even if faithfully carried out. Legal proceedings, legislative investigation committees, industrial commissions and economic writers, many of whom have succeeded in penetrating the innermost workings of the trusts, have given them a wide-spread publicity that has restrained them about as much as a fly restrains the driving wheel of a locomotive.

What we may look for is a bill that will have no effect upon capitalist development but a great deal upon that of the working class.

Virginia politicians are aroused by a constitutional provision which prohibits office holders, whether they be notaries or governors, from accepting free transportation or other favors from the government. This provision has been denounced by the lawmakers of that State as a privilege that they have always considered sacred. But portation from any railroad. Warm He has already begun his campaign against the constitution. The first move has been to demand passes for wives and children, aunts, uncles and cousins, even to the 26th generation. The railroads which were responsible for having this clause inserted now wish they had not. But the power by which they made it will also permit them to unmake it, and it will not take many moons before there will be a revision in the Virginia constitution.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—What do you think of that passage in Congressman Joseph H. Walker's speech that "the wealth of this country is created by the genius and inventive power of this country; by the 'fortune builders,' the great 'captains of industry' using it and helping them, the wage earners."

UNCLE SAM.—There surely are a few mistakes in it. What Walker should have said is this: "The wealth of this country is created by the genius and inventive power of this country, i. e., its working class; and that wealth was raked in by the 'fortune builders,' the great 'captains of industry,' who helped themselves to the wage earners."

B. J.—That would have been an improvement.

B. J.—Is it true, as the Sun implies, that the Socialist Labor Party looks into the daily conduct of its members? U. S.—To a certain extent it is; and right it is to do so. It does not hanker, for instance, after grafters, scalawags, "free" lovers, and such-like riff-raff. When it finds them out, it is apt to kick them overboard. This is rough on the kickers, but is well for the kickers.

#### FOR ALL THAT.

(Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by William J. Martin, San Francisco, Cal.)  
[Tune: "A man's a man for a' that." Burns.]

Are you that wage slave workingman Who seeks a boss, and all that, Whose wages go to fill a can? "Full Dinner Pail," they call that. "A Fair Day's Pay," you call that. Who toils and makes a master rich And poorer grows for all that.

Are you that man, who does rejoice On flection days, and all that, To vote always his masters choice? Republican, they call that, Republican or Democrat. 'Tis all the same, for all that. Who for his master slaves and vote Is meaner slave for all that.

Would you no more a wage slave stand, Your ballot use, and all that, To take from masters all their land, Their stolen wealth, and all that, They rob us all, with all that, We'll vote them out, for all that, And public make both shop and land, And free ourselves by all that.

As workingmen the wide world o'er, We'll show our sense, and all that, We'll vote our class to place and power, And prove our worth by all that, As Socialists, and all that, We'll make the earth, and all that, Co-operative Commonwealth, And brothers be by all that.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN.

#### CAPITALIST "INTEGRITY AND HONESTY."

The testimony of a discharged employe of the Public Stores that he was bribed by agents of the Sugar Trust to falsify the marks on raw samples, thus saving the trust from \$2,000 to \$3,000 on each cargo of sugar imported, is the latest example of capitalist "integrity and honesty," the qualities which, we are assured, are the basis of the large fortunes accumulated by the capitalist class in business. Following, as they do, so closely upon the silk frauds, which emanated, also, in the Customs House, and which are said to cover a period of six years, and amount in all to over five millions of dollars, they show that capitalist "integrity and honesty" are synonymous with bribery and fraud. It is upon this "integrity and honesty" that the working class are often told to rest their claims for redress and justice, instead of consigning them to the care and protection of a movement organized solely in the interests of the working class by the working class. It is upon this "integrity and honesty," the working class is assured, it may rest its demands for an impartial adjustment of these grievances, under which it is continually groaning, and it is by this "integrity and honesty" that the working class is deceived when it refers these grievances to a capitalist Civic Federation for arbitration and relief. This will continue so as long as capitalist interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of labor. As it is to the capitalist interest to defraud the Custom House, so it is to its interests to defraud the working class. Workingmen, take care of your interests. Take no stock in capitalist morality—it always spells, in the final analysis, Capitalist interests.

Bryan is still hitting hard at Cleveland, but he would be just as wise to try to make an impression on a mud bank at high tide. He calls Cleveland a traitor, a deserter, and he even implies that he deserted for money—or "business interests," which amounts to the same thing. Both these Democrats seem to be far outside the party, if recent state conventions mean anything to Bryan, and if general feeling means anything to Cleveland.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications. We will use their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

- First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?
- Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?
- Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?
- Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?
- Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurates that system as numbered Letter I.]

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

## The Power of the S. L. P. in Michigan.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed find a clipping from the Free Press, of Monday, July 7, 1902. It is quite a congratulatory letter to the S. L. P. on themselves, isn't it? Well, it is the best proof that can be wished for that something is wrong with the machinery of the Democratic party; and it proves, furthermore, that the obstruction they are putting in the way of the S. L. P. is not a negligible quantity. But as they could not put us to sleep by noticing us as a negligible quantity, if it was not that we do not wish to grow any faster than we know we can safely do without danger of getting in motion a dangerous reaction, we would show them how much of a negligible quantity we really are. The Free Press, like present capitalist society, does not know how easily the ties are torn that still hold them in their present places in society. But some day they may realize that, not to save them, but to save society, they also have been saved. Of course, no individual did, or does this; it is even now done by automatic action of society, but this automatic action is yet too vaguely understood. We always, still, like to look upon ourselves as "pushers," while really we are pushed to perform all we do. Fraternally yours,

M. Meyer.

Detroit, Mich., July 8, 1902.

## SOCIALIST NOMINATIONS.

Those who may have taken alarm at the fact that the so-called Socialist Labor party has placed a State ticket in the field are unnecessarily disturbed. There is no chance for the candidates to be elected; no expectation of such a result on the part of the nominees. The recruits from the labor ranks are few and far between. The men who do the bone labor and much of the thinking in this country have apparently mapped out a better plan of campaign than ever before, and have no idea of identifying themselves with a movement that is utterly without hope of taking command of our national affairs and institutions. They know that such relief as they seek is to be had through favoring legislation, and to obtain it they must govern their political affiliations so as to get legislative action to their liking. They have never been able to do this, through any third, fourth, or other minor party, and it is safe to say that they will never be able to reach their end by such a route.

The danger menacing the State from Socialists is small, and from anarchy is less. If we omit the danger of assassinations for which the latter are responsible, such Socialism as we have here is indigenous. Immigration and conversions combined cannot place it in the ascendancy. As a new country, we are necessarily made up of a conglomeration of nationalities, but the alien influence is and always has been overwhelmingly in favor of perpetuating our free institutions. The dissenters constitute a harmless minority. Most of them either love or hate the land from which they came, and are crystallized in the ideas formed there. They are not to be assimilated, but all that they need is a little watching that their sense may not go beyond the bounds of good citizenship, to the requirements of which their children adjust themselves in nine cases out of ten.

To this general view of the case it is only fair to add the statement that the rather ambiguous declaration of principles made by the Michigan Socialists is as temperate as that adopted by many a popular convention. There is a distinct repudiation of anarchism, and with the promise of stupendous results there goes no advocacy of force or revolution in obtaining them. The intelligent masses that make up our American citizenship, no matter whence they may have come, are fully aware that the imported doctrine of Socialism can never flourish here. There is an imperative call for great reform, but the agencies that are able to

bring them about, and which the President himself is now calling to a sense of their duties, will never be supplanted, unless supplanted by better and truer men chosen by the same great constituency. These outside movements may serve as reminders, but the possibility of their gaining control in this age is too remote to justify consideration.

Bravo, Section Columbus, Bravo. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Sec. Columbus held its first open air meeting Monday evening. It should be remembered that the members of Section Columbus had quite a hard time of it ever since last fall, when Comrade Adams was mobbed by a lot of Democratic and Republican Anarchists, after which he was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. This charge could not be proven, and so the judge fined him \$20 and twenty days in the workhouse for calling the mob a bad name. Section Columbus, however, carried the case to a higher court, and there it now rests.

During all this time we frequently were told that never again would we dare to make a speech on any of "our" street corners, and only last week I was told that if I dared to get up to speak on the street I would be shot. With such threats staring me in the face, I determined to try it once more, any way. So, Monday noon I visited police headquarters and demanded protection for that evening on the corner of Town and High. The chief assured me that I would be protected. Sure enough, two big officers stood within five feet of my stand when I opened. A large crowd gathered, owing to the fact that every newspaper in the city had reported my demand upon the police for protection. At 8 o'clock sharp I opened up, and for one hour and thirty minutes I held the crowd's interest, and never before was I applauded as I was Monday evening. I was very much surprised that, instead of being shot, I received cheers.

After the meeting we got fifteen names on our petition, and one subscriber for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. We will keep up the good work. Fraternally,

Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, Ohio, July 10.

## Tobin's Shoeworkers' Union Working for Low Prices.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed please find clipping from the Lynn "Evening News," which, we think, might be of interest to the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE who are watching the antics and contentions of the organized scabbery throughout the country. Those who can remember reading in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE an account of the attempted scabbery job that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union tried to perpetrate upon the Cutters of Lynn, who were organized in that corps of an organization known as the K. of L., the following facts will now be interesting:

There is a clause in the Boot and Shoe Workers' constitution to the effect that the stamp shall not be granted to any firm who does not employ members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union exclusively. Notwithstanding which the stamp was given to D. A. Donovan & Co., who still retained in their employ some thirty or forty members of the K. of L., who did not pay the 25 cents per week to the fair—Tobin, but paid their little 10¢ per week to the Cutters' Assembly, K. of L.

The reason that the B. S. W. U. compromised with the K. of L. is owing to the numerical strength of the K. of L., who had it in their power to keep Tobin and Eaton out of Lynn, although Tobin and Eaton did their best to smash the Cutters' Union at election time, by sending a Unionist Democrat, named Clarence McVar, to Haverhill to procure seals to take the places of the striking cutters. The tench of the Kanawar still remain in the present trouble as the Jackman and the Robinson who are mentioned in the article, are two of the Union Gods of the local Debaute organization. The Jackman mentioned, is at present drawing \$21.00 per week from the B. S. W. U., which is so "nobly" waging the class struggle, by being afraid that the Cutters will obtain too much from their slave master and serve to keep the emblem of the organized scabbery, the B. S. W. U. stamp, from some of the factories in this city.

The moral to be drawn from this article is that the shoe cutters of Lynn as well as other members of the working class, should organize into that class conscious body, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which never compromises with the capitalist class as do the organized scabbery lieutenants of capital.

MICHAEL TRACY,  
JOHN W. RYAN,  
JOHN A. HENLAY,  
Press Committee, L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A.  
Lynn, Mass. July 12th.

(ENCLOSURE)

CONFERRED

CUTTERS AND B. S. W. UNION.

ADJOURNED TO NEXT FRIDAY.

The Latter Organization Will Put Their

Desires Into Writing.

The conference arranged to take place between representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Cutters' Assembly, Knights of Labor, on the question of the carrying out of the agreement made between the two bodies was held last evening at the headquarters of the Cutters' Assembly in the Earl Building, and resulted in an adjournment to next Friday evening when the consideration of the matter will be resumed.

There were present to represent the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, President John F. Tobin, Secretary Charles L. Baine, and the members of the local Council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, including Messrs. Jackman, Robinson, Lovett and others, while the Cutters' Assembly was represented by its general executive board, President L. Boynton Armstrong, Agent Edwin

Snow and other officers of the Assembly being among them.

The conference had been requested by the Boot and Shoe Workers' officers and the matter at issue was presented by them. It was a complaint to the effect that the efforts of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to place the union stamp in certain shops in this city was being nullified by the action of the Cutters' Assembly in fixing prices to be paid for cutting in these shops. The point made in the complaint was that the prices were arbitrarily high and served to discourage the manufacturers from taking the union stamp.

The agreement between the two organizations, made at the time the union stamp was taken in the factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., provided that over the stamp was given to a Lynn shop the cutters should first be accorded a satisfactory adjustment of prices. In the cases of the shops that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has been urging to accept the stamp, the cutters have presented their scale of prices, and these, the complainants say, have been set at excessive figures. While the Boot and Shoe Workers' representatives did not accuse the Cutters' Assembly of raising the prices in order to prevent the shops receiving the union stamp, they intimated that there was a possibility of this hostile intent, and they wanted to arrange a harmonious understanding and possibly secure action by the cutters, which would facilitate the placing of the stamp, the latter condition, they claim, being part of the agreement which had been entered into.

On the part of the Cutters the statement was made that the prices fixed in the shops in question were no higher than the average prices paid, and it was asserted that the cutters had no motive in raising the figures which could be construed as hostile to the and the meeting broke up.

The discussion was carried on at some length and the talk was calm and pacific on both sides. The cutters' representatives remained firm in the position that the action taken, while in accordance with the agreement, while the others brought up a variety of points to show that they were being handicapped by lack of co-operation on the part of the cutters.

Finally it was requested of the Boot and Shoe Workers' representatives that they put their desires definitely in writing, for the further consideration of the Cutters' executive board, and this they agreed to do. It was then agreed that the conference should be resumed next Friday evening in the same place, and the matter broke up.

It should be stated that the shops concerned in the discussion have not accepted the new prices presented by the cutters and are consequently barred out from securing the union stamp. It is reported that there are five of these shops, none of which are doing more than an ordinary business. They do not employ any large number of cutters and the Cutters' Assembly does not regard it as expedient to attempt to force measures to secure the raises of wages which have been proposed. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, on the other hand, feels that the cutters should compel these shops to pay the increased scale, believing that if this is done the way will be cleared for the introduction of the union stamp.

A suggestion was made to this effect in the conference but it did not meet with the approval of the cutters' representatives.

## A Casual Peep into the Workers' Life.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Yesterday, Saturday, the 12th, at 6:20 p. m., about five miles from the Long Island coast and twelve or thirteen miles from the Connecticut coast, I stepped, together with Comrade Gustave Langner, of Section Milford, Socialist Labor Party, on board the tug-boat D. R. Waterman.

The tug was bound for Norfolk, Va., and is one of ten belonging to a company with headquarters in New London, Conn., engaged in towing coal barges, loaded in Norfolk with coal from West Virginia. We remained on board of her till 2:30 a. m. this Sunday morning, when she landed us at her dock in Jersey City, just south of the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry. During these eight hours we were given quite a casual peep into the life of the workers, both through the genial conduct of the crew, from the captain and the chief engineer down, and through the information they imparted to us. To give in condensed form what struck me most forcibly in that information is the purpose of this letter.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are familiar with the cock-and-bull stories periodically retailed by the capitalist politicians about the longevity of the American workman; they are aware of the fabricated "statistics" recently set afloat by that gentry on that subject; they are also aware of how greedily the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class seized upon these falsehoods in figures, and retailed them to their rank and file through the columns of their trade journals; finally, readers of THE PEOPLE will remember how these falsehoods were exposed in its columns, and how it was proved that the average life of the workman in America was shockingly short. The casual peep into the workers' life last night confirmed this particular point, and more too. The lives led on our coasts by sea-faring men is evidently incalculable. The figures don't enter into the statistics dished out to the public. If they did the average length of life among the toilers would be even more shockingly low than we know it to be. A life of intense toil at sea and in our inland water is hovered over by death, silent and inglorious—not even statistically. And as to the chances for earning a living, that these same politicians and their labor lieutenants prate so much about, we may gather some idea from the fact I gathered there that Sound pilots brave the danger of the capricious Long Island Sound in row boats far to the east of New Haven, trying to pick up vessels from Nova Scotia unfamiliar with these waters, and that these pilots are not infrequently

captized and drowned. They take their lives in their hands for a trifle—truly a fact, whose shadow, cast upon the social-economic canvas, tells a tale very different from that which the capitalist politicians retail.

And, now, as it probably will be asked what on earth, or on the waters, brought me last evening to that particular spot—thirteen miles from the Connecticut and five from the Long Island shore—and induced me to board that tug, I shall close this letter by satisfying the natural curiosity.

I have been enjoying every minute of my vacation as much as possible in the open air. Thus, almost every day when it either did not rain, or when the wind was neither too slight nor too boisterous, I went out cruising on the Sound in a twenty-five foot pleasure sloop. I did so yesterday with Langner. We started in the forenoon with a moderate breeze, bound to Long Island on a clammy expedition. About five miles from Long Island a small struck us. To make a long story short, and save the uninitiated from being puzzled with too many nautical terms, the boat acted cranky in the high sea that set in, and we were captized at a quarter to six. Forty minutes after the above named tug boat, to whom we signaled, came alongside and picked us two up. And in the conduct of that crew of ten workmen, we certainly read in eloquent language the fact of the workman's deep and practical philanthropy and his unalterable kindness of heart. From the captain, A. N. Whipple, and the chief engineer, Lewis W. Beebe, to the last deck hand, they could not do enough to make us comfortable. For comfort's sake, we had, soon after starting on the cruise, taken off shoes and stockings, coat, vest and shirt. When we capsize we had nothing on but underclothes and trousers. We were, upon boarding the tug, rushed to the fire-room to warm and take off the wet clothes; warm tea was promptly brought us, and ample clothing. The tug drew too much water to drop us at Bridgeport, so we went along to its own dock near P. R. R. ferry in Jersey City where we landed amply fed and clothed; even money to take us home was generously offered, and insisted upon that we accept, although between Langner and myself we happened to have \$5 in greenbacks in our trousers pockets. We exchanged names and addresses, and felt happy to have made these new acquaintances—a fit finale to a very enjoyable day; the experience of capsize did not rattle us; we joked lustily while floating on the upturned boat.

At 3:15 a. m. this morning we took the Jersey ferry to New York, crossed the city incognito, took the first train home, and hastened to our families before any news could reach them to alarm them.

DANIEL DE LEON.

Milford, Conn., July 13.

## S. L. P. Making Things Hum in Troy.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Troy and vicinity is alive with S. L. P. agitation. We are holding in the city of Troy, two meetings each week, one in Watervliet and one in the city of Reusselaer. Last Sunday night we opened up in Cohoes. So you see we are moving. Let the comrades throughout the country go at it and they will meet the same success. Literature never sold so well, and to the WEEKLY PEOPLE, the crowd seems hungry for it. We sell them at two cents per copy.

Along with our local corps of speakers, we have had the additional help of George G. Seymour, of Philadelphia, and Chas. F. Mercer, of Bridgeport, Conn. Both are spending their vacation in this vicinity. Mercer landed in Albany Monday night and he was put on the stump at once Tuesday noon. He addressed the railroad men at the N. Y. C. & H. R. shops. Tuesday night he spoke at Watervliet, Wednesday night at Troy.

Seymour is one of those comrades who insist on speaking every night, and in Schenectady, Albany, Watervliet, Reusselaer, Cohoes and Troy, he is placed on the firing lines with our local speakers and who, with our two fortunate additions, are making things hum.

Comrades throughout the country, each locality must develop itself! Be self-reliant and go to work. The workers are ready and waiting for us. At our meetings our comrades talk more revolution to the square inch than ever before! Push on the fight!

ORGANIZER.

Troy, N. Y., July 16, 1902.

## A Suggestion for "A National Organizer's Fund."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Having been for some time on the road, and in consequence not being familiar with late events in the party, I might not be in order, but I am going to offer a suggestion, which I believe would, if carried out, redound to the benefit of the party. First, I would say that it gives me considerable satisfaction to once more have an opportunity to read the official organ and personally meet the comrades.

The other evening I was handed a copy of the statement of the condition of the DAILY PEOPLE, rendered by the manager, F. D. Lyons. It is gratifying to realize that the condition of the paper is improving, both in an increased circulation and in a decreased indebtedness. These facts no one can deny. It would certainly take the rank and kind of a pessimist to prove that the condition of the paper was not satisfactory.

Of course we must not calmly fold our arms and stop at that; or, as some of the so-called Socialists treat the Socialist movement, but such exclamations as "It's inevitable! it's inevitable!" and quietly sit down and wait for that glorious period to arrive. Only by an active and energetic effort can we place the paper where we all want it, that is, clear of indebtedness, and on a paying basis.

In looking over the PEOPLE it is clear that the contributions in aid of the

paper have reached that point when, to use a sporting phrase, one would say "they're all in." And it's natural that it should be so. Appeals for funds all follow the same course. Large at first, and then drag along down to a mere nothing. Any one who has followed the struggles of the party and its efforts to establish a daily paper would not deny that the comrades have done nobly. It is doubtful to me, if you could find, a more responsive group of men in the world than the members of the S. L. P.

Now, to come to my suggestion. Realizing the necessity of having funds to carry on our fight against the capitalist class, and that we must furnish new means of obtaining the same, I would suggest that we start a "National Organizer's Fund." I don't think it beyond the power of the members of the S. L. P. to place at least three organizations in the field for the next three months. One in the East, one in the Middle West, and the other in the Rocky Mountain district and the coast. Or, as the party sees fit. There is nothing, in my opinion, to arouse the membership to enthusiasm, to put life and action in those of drooping-spirit, to spur those that are active to renewed activity, as an organizer. It would be too bad if no effort was put forward by the party to place organizers in the field this year. Wake up, comrades, before it's too late!

Every section in this country could be visited by speakers before the snow flies. And by this means the membership would become active and a mighty effort could be made to double the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. And right here I might say, if you want to place the DAILY PEOPLE on a paying basis there is no better way than to get subscribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Trusting that these few lines might attract the attention of some of the comrades and bring forth other suggestions that would redound to the benefit of the party, both financially and numerically, I am,

Yours for the social revolution,

ERNEST ROMANY.

Pateron, N. J., July 17, 1902.

## Those "Russian Students."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—My attention has been called to an editorial in the Yellow Journal boasting a mass meeting purporting to be held by a so-called "Russian Student's Society" for the purpose of securing a free government in Russia. As one who is perfectly familiar with the membership of this so-called society, I desire to state that they are neither Russians nor students, but a lot of shyster lawyers and ex-political office-holders, who are seeking self-advertisement. These men were never attached to the Russian revolutionary Socialist movement and were conspicuous in Russia by their absence. Their attitude in American affairs, which has been that of the job-seeker, is repudiated by the Russians who were really participants in the struggle for free government in Russia, and who are at present in this country. That attitude would also be repudiated by the Russians at home, as would also the audacity of the so-called "Russian Student's Society," in pretending to speak for free government in Russia, in behalf of the Russian revolutionary movement.

## A RUSSIAN JEW.

New York, July 14.

## S. L. P. Activity in the Cream City.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It is some time since the comrades throughout this land have heard from the Cream City; this is intended as a notice that we have been aroused from our lethargy and are showing an activity never before seen in this city.

At the present time we are holding three open-air meetings a week and we have from 100 to 300 people present every meeting. We are also selling more literature than has ever been sold before, from ten to twenty pamphlets every meeting and a leaflet for every one. It is expected that if things keep on going as they have been, we will distribute at least 25,000 copies of the S. L. P. vs. S. D. P. leaflet before the campaign is over. That the fakirs ate hard hit by this leaflet is proven by the fact that at a session of the "Wisconsin State Federation of Labor" Frank Weber, organizer for the same, and business agent of the local (Fakirized) Federated Trades Council, which is a Socialist (?) body, presented a resolution condemning the Socialist Labor Party for distributing literature which does not bear the union label. He said that by neglecting to use the union label the party was "playing into the hands of those whom they pretend to oppose."

This same Weber, a few years ago, was "stumping" for the Democratic party. Of course he was not playing into the hands of those whom he pretends to oppose. This same Frank Weber, who has been elected business agent of the Federated (read Fakirized) Trades Council, is not even a delegate from any union; but a little thing like that don't bother Mr. Socialist (?) Weber, as long as he gets the pay.

Milwaukee is a hotbed for freaks and a new one is F. J. Brockhausen, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, prominent Social Democrat, who, in his report to the State Federation compliments a Republican governor, La Follette, of Wisconsin, for "fairness" toward labor. Talk about "playing into the hands of those whom they pretend to oppose," here is one of them. But enough of this for the present. Our method is not to give these labor skates any quarter at all; we will hammer away at them every time we get a chance.

Every Saturday we go to Racine, Wis., twenty-five miles from Milwaukee, and let the buzz-saw hum there. The first time we came there we were told by the police officers that we would have to stop speaking if we didn't have a permit, but we were prepared for them, for we had been to see the Mayor, in the afternoon to get information on this point; and he told us that no permits were issued for that purpose, in fact, "he did not like to mix up with political or religious organizations. If the Republicans wanted to hold a meeting of that kind they would not ask him about it, but just go ahead and hold the same."

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AN S. L. P. WORKER.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 12.

## S. L. P. and S. T. &amp; L. A. Doings in Plymouth—Carey's Sorrow.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I went to Plymouth to-day to hear Comrade Joseph Malloney, as he was to address the striking weavers. Comrade O'Fihely and myself were down there a week ago, and as O'Fihely could not go to-day, he told me to tell Malloney that the time had come to organize a section of the S. L. P. in Plymouth. Well, after a most able speech, he, Malloney, formed a temporary organization of (11) eleven members, who are to be permanently formed into a section next Sunday (July 20).

The weavers held a meeting last night, and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the fact that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th.

It came about in this way: Payton was summoned to testify in court in Boston, on the 10th, in a suit for contempt, and had to go that city on the evening of the 8th. The American Wool Company knew that he would not be able to be in Plymouth, so they sent for a committee to go to their office at 9 a. m. The question came up before the weaver's meeting as to whether a committee should be sent or not, and to see if they would not defer action until Payton would return from Boston. But the meeting was packed against Payton by a lot of weavers who were willing to go back under any condition at all. The committee was selected, and during Payton's absence, and during Payton's absence, held a meeting. This committee reported and voted to go back, without having obtained any concessions at all. This was the news that greeted Payton when he got back to Plymouth on the 10th (Thursday), so there was a meeting called at which McDermott spoke. They managed to persuade the weavers to vote to reconsider the action of Wednesday and have it come up at last night's (Saturday) meeting, when they reversed the decision, as above stated, so all is safe at present.

Yours fraternally,

JEREMIAH DEVINE.

Box 77, N. Abington, Mass.

July 13, 1902.

P. S.—Carey ("Weeping Jems"), was in Plymouth last month, and tried to establish an Economic League. Comrade Whitley asked him about "the army," and Carey said he was "sorry" that he now saw that he made a mistake. Three weeks ago Mrs. Martha Moore-Avery tried to effect an organization of the E. C. and failed.

So, I am, as you see, a hotbed for freaks and a new one is F. J. Brockhausen, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, prominent Social Democrat, who, in his report to the State Federation compliments a Republican governor, La Follette, of Wisconsin, for "fairness" toward labor. Talk about "playing into the hands of those whom they pretend to oppose," here is one of them. But enough of this for the present. Our method is not to give these labor skates any quarter at all; we will hammer away at them every time we get a chance.

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## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
2-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, July 18, at 2-6 New Read street. A Gillhaus in the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 12 showed receipts \$15.25; expenditures, \$61.96. The Recording Secretary reported having received a letter from Section Chicago, asking for correction of an error in the minutes of meeting on June 20, to this effect: That Section Chicago, instead of having asked for a financial report of the DAILY PEOPLE, did ask for the reason for J. Pierce's dismissal from the Labor News Co., and also wanted to know about the circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Communications: From Falkirk, Scotland, Branch of S. D. F., stating they had received the Pierce lampoon and would like to have the answer of the N. E. C.; some copies were ordered sent. From Dublin, Ireland, relative to the coming to the United States of a representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party; also sending biographical sketch of Comrade James Connolly, the comrade selected for the tour, which letter was ordered published in the PEOPLE. From Denver, Col., bearing upon State convention recently held. From Indianapolis, Ind., a report that T. A. Hickey, an expelled member of the party, had turned up in that town, ostensibly on his way West, and had, among other things, spoken in favor of a national convention. From Section Monroe County, N. Y., approving action of N. E. C. in having issued statement on Board of Trustees matter, endorsing action of N. E. C. "In the Matter of Section Providence," and disapproving of action of Section Providence, in endeavoring to induce the editor to disregard the controlling power of the N. E. C. over party press; also a letter by the organizer of Section Monroe County, containing copy of letter sent by him to Thomas Curran upon receipt from him of "Statement and Propositions," sharply criticizing same. From organizer, Section Dayton, Ohio, also sending copy of letter sent by him to Thomas Curran, which letter condemned the action of the R. I. committee as unconstitutional and contained refusal to distribute the copies sent. From Section San Antonio, Tex., denouncing former manager of Labor News Company, for sending out his so-called statement with the obvious intent to kill the DAILY PEOPLE; also condemning him for sending his circular to non-members and for making derogatory statements about national officers alleged to have been known to him for two years, but which he did not bring to knowledge of membership until discharged.

From Section Tacoma, Wash., asking for a ruling on the question: "Can a member, suspended for non-payment of dues, be expelled?" Secretary instructed to reply affirmatively, provided the question implies that charges for wrongdoing may be brought against a member in bad standing, but whose name has not been stricken from the roll. The editor of THE PEOPLE referred to the N. E. C. resolutions sent him by Section Chicago for publication. Publication was denied. Same action in regard to a letter from Louisville, Ky. From Section Hoboken, N. J., condemning Pierce circular and endorsing stand taken by N. E. C. "In the Matter of Section Providence," designating position taken by Providence as "childish and absurd." From Section Philadelphia, Pa., reporting that the section had received from the position taken in admitting J. Pierce as a member. From Hartford, Conn., reporting that the section had tabled the B. L. "Statement and Propositions," same as was done with the Pierce document. From Section Medford, Mass., that "it was voted to put Pierce and B. L. pamphlets in the stove and express confidence in N. E. C." From Section New York reporting expulsion of Ernest Katz for joining Democratic organization, and also for failure to account for party funds; the section also send reply to inquiry of N. E. C. relative to protest of F. MacDonald against the election of a Committee of Inquiry by the General Committee, explaining the reasons why said committee had been chosen and contending that the section acted entirely within its constitutional rights. Resolved to approve of the position of Section New York and to dismiss the protest.

The call for a general vote as to whether or not a special national convention shall be held was read and approved. Resolved to instruct the Secretary to have the same printed and send the same to the sections, together with voting blanks, the vote to be returned on or before September 15.

The following sections reported election of officers: Pawtucket, R. I.: P. A. County, N. Y.: Rensselaer County, N. Y.: Monroe County, N. Y.: Tacoma, Wash.: Florida, Ill.: Hartford, Conn.: Medford, Mass.

John E. Wallace, of Section Schenectady, N. Y., sent receipt for \$25 loaned by him to DAILY PEOPLE in June, 1901, stating that the same be considered a donation.

Adjourned.

**JULIUS HAMMER,**  
Recording Secretary.

**MASSACHUSETTS E. E. C.**  
Regular meeting held Sunday, July 13, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston.

F. A. Walsh, chairman.

Nine present. Walker and Quarrum absent.

Minutes of previous meeting approved. Communications from Nagler, of Springfield, accepting nomination on

State ticket, and from Christenson, of Malden, to Koepke, of Pittsfield, declining.

From Lynn, asking for copy of minutes of Grievance Committee of S. E. C. on Gibson case, also endorsing Section Lawrence's proposition for holding caucuses. Action—Request for copy granted, and endorsement of Lawrence for holding caucuses ordered complied.

From Dyer Eager, of Boston, on matter pertaining to Labor Day picnic, referred to Section Boston.

From T. Lonsdale, of New Bedford, on condition of section for dues.

On motion the financial secretary was instructed to pay debt of \$21 for due stamps; also to settle account for Paris Congress stamp with N. E. C.

A statement from the Greater Boston entertainment committee; also one from a committee of Section Boston, composed of Comrades Stevens, Lohrop and Walker, relative to a plan for raising funds for benefit of the S. E. C., were endorsed, and the recording secretary was instructed to have same published with the minutes of the S. E. C.; also to send a copy of plan of Section Boston for raising funds for this committee to the various party organs.

Financial secretary reports receipts for dues from New Bedford, Malden, Lowell, \$8.50 from Springfield for strike leaflets, and \$50 from Section Boston. Expenditures, \$21, for dues to N. E. C. EDWIN S. MAYO,  
Recording Secretary.

## TO COMRADES OF GREATER BOSTON!

The second annual picnic of the S. L. P. will be held August 2, 1902, at Oak Island Grove, Revere.

Every comrade in the district should put his shoulder to the wheel and make this picnic a success, as the result will largely determine the kind of campaign the party will be able to put up this fall. A glance at the figures of last year's picnic will give the comrades an idea of the financial support an affair of this kind can give, if a little effort is exerted by each one. At the picnic of last year 945 tickets sold \$13.25 entrance fees to sports, \$134.15 net proceeds.

This year the picnic is being conducted on a larger scale and at more expense. A good time and a substantial campaign fund is assured if the comrades take hold and do their part.

The estimated expenses will be about \$150; this means 600 tickets.

The comrades should exploit the sports and games to the fullest extent, as the largest item of expense is the prize money, and the more entrance fees to the games and sports that can be procured, the less this item will eat into the net proceeds.

Entry blanks—other advertising matter may be had from secretary of committee, A. M. Grant, 210 Bradford street.

A prize of \$10 will be awarded to the individual selling the most tickets. This contest is open to all. Tickets may be procured from any member of the picnic committee or the treasurer, A. P. Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett.

## TO SECTIONS AND COMRADES IN MASS.

About a month ago Section Boston issued lists for five dollar pledges, made payable at the rate of one dollar a month, for the benefit of the State Executive Committee.

A committee of three was elected by the section to make a canvass for the same, with the result thus far of having aggregated something like three hundred dollars (\$300), one hundred and five dollars (\$105), of which has been paid in.

The committee using a conservative estimate, figure on four hundred dollars (\$400), in Greater Boston, and at least one hundred dollars (\$100) outside of Boston. The S. E. C. endorses this method as one of the means to develop resources with which to canvass this State in the coming campaign and herewith introduces as the committee Comrades James F. Stevens, Harriet E. Lohrop, Cecil F. Walker, who will open up correspondence with comrades in different parts of the State, with a view of pushing the plan.

It is hoped the comrades will respond wherever possible, and if each does his or her duty, the S. E. C. will be in a position to make a canvass of Massachusetts unequalled by any campaign in the history of the party in this State.

Begin at once to economize that you may meet this demand upon your resources, and we venture to prophesy that you will not regret the sacrifice when the result of the husting is officially published.

## CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

Previously acknowledged .....\$45.43

Per Section Toronto—

Cassidy ..... 10

Atkinson ..... 10

F. James ..... 10

Wm. Blisher ..... 25

J. Croly ..... 25

G. Burt ..... 10

Brownay ..... 10

Kendle ..... 10

Wm. Marsh ..... 25

Paterson ..... 10

Chas. Wass ..... 25

Hughes ..... 25

Ed. Amey ..... 10

H. Carter ..... 10

A. Corbin ..... 25

F. G. Corbin ..... 25

Sundry others ..... 1.35

H. Cruise, Schenectady ..... 2.00

Section Hamilton, Ont. .... 14.00

.....\$65.43

D. ROSS,  
Treasurer N. E. C.

London, Ont., July 14, 1902.

L. A. 345, E. T. & L. A.

At a regular meeting of the L. A. 345, held on July 8, Thomas Shaughnessy was expelled by unanimous vote, for having slandered both the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. He said the organizations were purposely dishonest and crooked and that all giving them support were the same.

S. B. FENNELL,  
Organizer.

San Francisco, July 9.

## DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The above league had a well attended meeting on the evening of July 15, at 2-6 New Read street. F. D. Lyon in the chair. Six new members, Renner, Tresek, Richards, Trapolino, Peters and Mullen, were admitted.

Hitherto, the response from points outside of New York City had not been very encouraging, but the Pierce lampoon seems to have had the effect of inducing at least some comrades in the country to come forward and help in the work of securing for the Party, free from all obligation, the plant of the DAILY PEOPLE. Reports to that effect were received from several points. It was resolved that a letter be prepared, setting forth the aims of the league, and urging the co-operation of such members as are able to help in the work, the letter to be sent to the sections of the Party and other friendly organizations. Several committees were chosen to visit members in this city and induce them to attach themselves to the league.

Since last meeting, the following amounts have been received:

Christian Kohlenberg, Marion, Ind. .... \$25.00

G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill. .... 25.00

George Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal. .... 20.00

Theodore Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa. .... 5.00

Hugh R. Richards, Indianapolis, Ind. .... 5.00

G. Trapolino, Houston, Tex. .... 4.00

Charles Mullen, Houston, Tex. .... 4.00

F. A. Peters, Houston, Tex. .... 5.00

John Plamondon, N. Y. City. .... 2.00

William McVeigh, N. Y. City. .... 5.00

Isadore Klein, N. Y. City. .... 2.00

Thomas O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. City. .... 5.00

John J. Murphy, New York City, .... 2.00

George Abelson, N. Y. City. .... 1.00

Joseph Scheuerer, N. Y. City. .... 5.00

Herman Mittelberg, N. Y. City. .... 3.00

Dr. Julius Frankel, N. Y. City. .... 5.00

Total ..... \$123.00

Previously acknowledged ..... 631.00

Grand Total ..... \$754.00

August Gillhaus, Recording Secretary.

## OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.

Cleveland, O., July 18, 1902.

To the sections and members of the S. L. P. of Ohio: Greeting.—The following members have been elected to serve in the Ohio State Executive Committee: P. C. Christiansen, John D. Goerke, James Matthews, Richard Koepke, Joseph Reiman, Frank Erben, W. J. Holwell, and Robert Zillmer, the latter two receiving a tie vote; which has been referred back to the branches for another vote. P. C. Christiansen was again nominated for secretary, but declined on account of lack of time to attend to same. Having served for the past eight years as secretary (gratis), he has earned, for himself, a much needed rest. James Matthews was elected secretary for the next term. All communications, monies, etc., should be sent to the undersigned address. Comrades, you are aware that Comrade John D. Goerke is now on his tour as state organizer. The State Executive Committee needs funds to keep him in the field, and we appeal to you to do your duty, and make a SPECIAL EFFORT to donate to the organizer's fund and collect monies for the same. The sections can get up a picnic, raffles, etc., for the purpose. We also need \$300 signatures to enable our party's candidates to appear upon the official ballot. Now, comrades, buckle on your fighting armor and set to work, with a determination that the future shall be ours. When Organizer Goerke notifies you of his coming, make all necessary arrangements for open air meetings, gathering of signatures and selling of literature as he will be provided with them on his tour. Now, boys! let us rally around the banner and fight till victory is ours!

The Ohio State Executive Committee.

James Matthews Secretary.

P. O. Box, 95 Cleveland, Ohio.

## SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter, Sept. 3d, 1901.

Previously acknowledged .....\$630.05

Section Rensselaer Co., N. Y. .... 9.00

John E. Wallace, Schenectady, N. Y. .... 25.00

A. Gellstetter, N. Y. City. .... 1.00

A. Weinstein, \$1; A. Klein, \$1; Rockaway Beach, N. Y. .... 2.00

7th Ward Club, Jersey City, N. J., part proceeds of picnic. .... 3.90

Section Newport News, Va., collection ..... 2.25

.....\$634.31

Edward Dittich, Cashier.

## MILWAUKEE'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

On Sunday, July 27, Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will hold its annual picnic in Schubert's Wood on the Southside. The committee in charge of the affair has made the most elaborate preparations to provide an enjoyable day for the visitors. The place is easily accessible from all sides. Take the Mitchell street car and ride to its terminal (Pilgrims Rest Cemetery), proceed in the same direction past Dasher's Wood and then take the first road to the left. Conveyances will be at the end of the car line for the use of women and children. Signboards give direction, so that no one will lose his way. Besides, the place will be marked by the hoisting of a red flag.

An extra surprise will be offered to the visitors. The Socialist Liedertafel will be present in a body.

The picnic will begin at 9 o'clock.

For the committee,

## H. ZANDER.

## SECTION ST. LOUIS.

Holds open air agitation meetings every Tuesday night at Souldard Market, Ninth and Carroll streets. Wage workers generally and PEOPLE readers in particular are requested to attend.

## PITTSBURG, PA.

Regular meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., July 13, 1902.

Illingworth, chairman.

Eberle, vice-chairman.

On motion all the new delegates present were obligated and seated.

Communications were received from: Braddock, G. E. B. (3), Roscoe (3), F. Jordan (4), Belle Vernon (2), H. Morgan, Cleveland, O., J. Ebert, Pittsburg, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, (2), Erie (2), Blythedale (2), Oil City, Reort of Comrade Morri, Italian organizer, and a bill for Comrades Morri and Thomas' trip to Braeburn, Pa.

On motion, the Committee on Pop Bottlers' strike was discharged.

On motion the organizer was instructed to notify Local 340 that a Grievance Committee cannot be elected according to the new Constitution.

On motion an organizer's credential was issued to Comrade H. B. Stamper from this district.

Motion that D. A. 15 enters a protest to the G. E. B. against the expulsion by the G. E. B. of Henry Harris as being unconstitutional calling the attention to three points in the constitution, i. e., in Section 3, "The charges shall be read at the meeting of the local or district of which the accused is a member;" in Section 4, "In the event of accused being absent the organizer shall send to his own or their last known address by registered mail a copy of the charges ATTESTED BY SEAL OF THE LOCAL OR DISTRICT;" in Section 10, "The Appeals shall be taken to the next superior body, i. e., from the local to the district, to the E. B., and finally, to the convention. While appeals are pending the appellant shall be excluded from all meetings of local or district alliances.

Motion, that he request the G. E. B. to publish their minutes regularly according to the Constitution, was carried.

On motion the organizer was instructed to notify local 381, Roscoe, that the district pay the expenses for the delegates coming to the D. A. 15 meeting.

On motion the organizer was instructed to get further information from Oil City in regard to S. T. & L. A. label.

Motion that the G. E. B. send an Italian organizer to Penn., was carried.

Motion that Comrade F. Jordan be sent out until the next regular district meeting, according to campaign lined out, was carried.

The following new officers were elected:

For organizer and financial secretary—William J. Eberle.

Recording Secretary—D. M. Sichter.

Treasurer—James Illingworth.

Sergeant-at-arms—William J. Burns.

Auditing Committee—C. A. Anderson, E. F. Lake, and George A. Stockdale.

Agitation Committee—J. Illingworth, H. Morgan, and E. Schulberg.

Press Committee—H. Morgan, E. F. Lake, and William J. Burns.

D. M. Sichter, Recording-Secretary.

## CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., July 14, with Comrade Bryce in the chair, and C. Corbin absent and excused.

Minutes of last session adopted as read.

Communications—From Section Hamilton, referring to propaganda work in Brantford, Ont.; a bill of \$1.55 for printing and expressing literature to Brantford was ordered paid. From Section Toronto; secretary instructed to reply. A letter received from the DAILY PEOPLE was filed, the answer of the National Secretary being considered satisfactory.

The secretary was instructed to reply to a letter from W. Griffiths that the N. E. C. considers matters there very mixed up indeed, but places confidence in him to organize a section free from all crooks and freaks.

Reports:

DEFENSE FUND.

Per last statement .....\$45.43

Section Toronto ..... 4.00

Section Hamilton ..... 14.00

Sundry subscriptions ..... 2.00

Total .....\$65.43

A bill of \$9.00 for legal advice obtained in London, Ont. in the Gordon arrest was ordered paid.

PHILIP COURTENAY,  
Recording Secretary.

## DETROIT S. L. P. PICNIC.

Section Detroit will hold its annual picnic at Smith's Grove, on Smith avenue near Jos. Campau, on Sunday, July 27. Gates open at 12 noon.

Good music, a fine new dancing hall and various games will enable everyone to secure all the enjoyment that can possibly be desired.

Take Chese street cars to the grounds, where are located four blocks beyond boulevard at intersection of Chese street and Jos. Campau avenue.

Come one and all and enjoy a pleasant day's outing.

Ticket, 10 cents, at gate.

## MILWAUKEE AGITATION MEETINGS.

July 25—Corner Chestnut and Fourth streets.

July 27—Basket Picnic, Schubert Farm.

July 28—Corner Twelfth street and Garfield avenue.

August 1—Corner Sixth and Locust streets.

August 2—Corner Third street and Garfield avenue.

The meetings start at 8 p. m. Comrades be present to distribute the PEOPLE, "Arbeiter Zeitung," and other literature.

## PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION!

A meeting of Section Providence, S. L. P., will be held Wednesday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock, in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square. Every member is requested to be on deck.

Per order City Committee.

JAMES O'GARA,  
Secretary Pro Tem.

## NOTICE.

General Election Instructions, State of New York.

The candidates to be nominated at the New York State Convention, Socialist Labor Party at Utica, Saturday, August 30, 1902, are: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Engineer and Surveyor.

The following requirements of the law must be complied with in order to get the nominees of the Party on the ballot.

In cities where no weekly or daily party organ exists, notice of primaries must be posted in at least six public places at least two days prior to the holding of such primaries.

All primaries must be opened prior to 9 p. m.

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless he is lawfully entitled to vote at the next ensuing election. He must be a member of the S. L. P. in good standing.

Each primary held shall be presided over and conducted by officers elected in accordance with the usages of the Party.

Certificates of nomination executed by the chairman and secretaries of the conventions that made the nominations, must be filed with the proper election officers within the period provided by law.

Certificates of nomination must contain:

The name of each candidate.

The title of the office to be filled.

The residence of each candidate.

The place of business of each candidate: if he has a place of business of his own.

The name of the Party.

The names and addresses of the committee appointed to fill vacancies.

The signature of the chairman and secretary.

The residence of the chairman and secretary.

A sworn statement by the chairman and secretary to the effect that they are such officers and that the certificates and statements therein are true to the best of their information and belief; this statement must be sworn to before an officer qualified to take affidavits.